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PRICE TWO CENTS.

LABOR SKINNERS.

CALIFORNIA COCKROACH EMPLOYERS ADEPTS AT THE BUSINESS.

A Leaf From the Experience of a Worklogman—"Jobu Law" and His Business—The "Tramp" Act and How it Operates Against Other Labor.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 31.—The middle class labor skinner is certainly an adept at the business. The cockroach farmer in California is the worst labor exploiter in the State. He is also the man that cries out against the "injustice of the trusts" and with others of his kind favors "Socialism" of the Social Democracy stripe.

Here is a leaf from the actual experience of one, who has labored in all branches of the fruit industry and of ranch work, up and down the length and breadth of California.

This man applied for work from a small farmer. After finding that the man had his blankets and would work for low enough wages, the farmer sent him into the wheat field for the afternoon. He was kept at work long after the sun had disappeared. Then he was called in to supper after disposing of the meal and it being time to retire he asked the farmer to show him his sleeping quarters. The farmer took the man to the door and said: "Yonder is a field of sixty acres, there is one of 120 and that one is forty acres; here are the haystacks and there is the barn; sleep where you like."

The hired man decided to sleep in the barn and was soon fast asleep. It seemed to him that he had been asleep but a few minutes when he was awakened by a noise, the shaking of harness and loud talk to the horses. Then he felt someone feeling about near him and he heard the voice of the farmer saying: "Don't let me disturb you. I just want to get a couple of grain-sacks" with that he drew them from beneath the head of the workman, went back to the horses, whereupon more noise until the hired man finding sleep impossible got up and found it still dark.

His surprise he as called in to breakfast—the coarsest kind of food is served to the "help," and on going outside again found the dawn breaking. Just then the farmer appeared before him and said: "Now, I want to be good to my men so I don't work them as long as others work them. My neighbors' men have been at work for the last two hours; so just slip down along side of the fence as you go to the field, for it would get me in trouble with my neighbors if they saw you going to work so late."

In order to compel labor to work for whatever they choose to give it these middle class farmers had a tramp restrictive measure passed. It was known as the "Constable Fee System."

According to the provisions of that measure, for every "tramp" arrested the constable got a fee of \$2.50 and the judge who passed upon the case received \$5.

These fees with mileage allowed the constables amounted to such large sums that in several counties the treasuries were nearly bankrupted.

Rounding up workmen seeking employment was one of the best paying occupations in the State. I knew of one constable who averaged over \$3,000 a year for a long time.

The "abuses" of the law such as arresting men and giving them the shortest possible term, rearresting them over and over again led to the repeal of the act. It was found that the constables were not only looting the county treasuries, but depleting the labor market, the latter was the very thing the measure was intended to prevent. The constables quickly raised a fund of \$50,000 to fight the constitutional issue of the repeal but without success.

The constable now gets \$75 a month and mileage.

In going about in search of work the workman is continually running up against the "John Law," as the constable is dubbed.

At every town, along the track or on the highways these constables armed and carrying sphygmometers may be met. The constable's bread and butter depends as before upon the number of arrests he makes, but his income is curtailed.

When a "tramp" is arrested he is locked up on a charge of vagrancy. Nine times out of ten he is found guilty, and is given all the way from ten to ninety days.

The constable then takes his prisoner to the county seat where he is to serve out his sentence. For this the constable gets mileage. Constables have been known to have a dozen men each in the local lock-up awaiting transfer to the county jail, but he only takes one at a time, thus he rolls up his mileage.

The middle class tax-paying labor skinner kick at this loophole, in their pet measure, but they realize that it is a part of the price they must pay to keep labor in subjection. You see a workman who has a family depending upon him will work for any price rather than go to jail, and thus cut off his family from all support.

It is often dangerous to refuse the terms of these labor skinner. If you refuse to work at their price all they have got to do is notify the constable, and as you have no visible means of support in the way of labor-earning economic power it goes hard with you.

When the fruit season is over, and other ranch work done, the workers flock to the cities; there to compete with the city worker. In this city they hang

around the employment office by the hundred. The man who runs the office is in the pay of the city.

This institution is pointed to with great pride by the citizens. But it is practically worthless to the unemployed. When a call comes in for a man, in most cases it is for a job lasting an hour or two, such as cleaning a backyard, cutting a lawn or the like. The man in charge of the employment bureau has a few favorites who always get the jobs. A dozen men at the utmost profit by this institution, yet in the report of the city council so many hundred jobs have been filled. The majority of the people who read this report believe that permanent employment has been found for an army of men.

Men unable to secure employment, and without visible means of support are arrested as vagrants and given work on the rock pile with a ball and chain attached to their leg.

Conditions have been so bad of late, that in San Francisco, the workers had to compete in the streets with the returned soldiers from the Philippines, in begging bread or selling lead pencils.

The State is progressing finely in the way of penal institutions. We now have two reform schools, two insane asylums, and two penitentiaries, besides a host of county institutions. The State insane asylums are continually being enlarged to accommodate the steadily increasing numbers of the insane.

These things are indicative of conditions in the Golden Land.

What is needed in this State is a good subscription list for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Once the working class are made acquainted with the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance California, which has so long been beset by freaks and fakirs, will become one of the bulwarks in the working class movement for world emancipation.

A. PROLETARIAN.

RONDANI'S ACTIVITY.

Those that read the socialist daily Journal of Rome, "Avanti," have seen abundant news of Dino Rondani since his return to Italy after visiting America. He energetic and increasing "his propaganda," that accounts of his travels and lectures are very frequent in the socialist papers of Europe.

That he has not forgotten his friends in this country is evident from his being quoted as using the expression "we Americans." As he is a genuine Italian and was in America less than a year, we may consider this a great compliment. On one occasion when he was giving a fervid socialist lecture, in Italy, and was speaking from a balcony, a too patriotic policeman tried to quench his eloquence and make him go away; but Rondani clung to that balcony with such "American energy," in the words of the reporter, that his persecutor decided to let him alone and to "move on" himself, instead.

At Venice, in one of his meetings, some anarchists who sang a few lines of the socialist "Song of the Workers" were arrested and some one claimed that the anarchists had done it to make a disturbance, but they indignantly denied the charge.

Rondani has recently been on lecture tours in Italy, Switzerland, Austria and France.

As Switzerland is so near Italy and wages are higher there, it is a refuge for Italian workmen who cannot find employment in their own country. On account of the large numbers of Italians in many Swiss towns, socialist propaganda by one of their own countrymen is very desirable and effective. Many a socialist exiled from Italy has found refuge in the land of William Tell.

As there are more than half a million Italians in France, Rondani had good audiences in Paris, Lyons and other cities. Prof. Enrico Ferri, who is particularly well known and admired in France on account of having studied law in Paris and because of his great reputation as a writer and lecturer, Costa, and Morandi are the three socialist members of the Italian Parliament who had made tours of propaganda in France before Rondani. It was pleasant for Rondani to be constantly meeting their friends and receiving messages on his return.

Back in Italy again, at Leghorn, in a brilliant and logical lecture before a large audience, he was greatly applauded for the ability with which he replied to the questions and objections of a republican and to the interruptions of an anarchist. The discussion lasted for two hours and a half, so great was the interest in the speaker. The meeting was very timely, for polemics had been going on between the local republican journal and the socialist journal "La Parola," on the economic principles of the Mazzini-republicans and those of the Socialist Party.

Soon after, Rondani was one of the speakers at the festival and ball given in Restiofrentino for the benefit of the three socialist journals "Avanti," "Di-fesa" and "Martiniello."

He has lectured in Florence and other cities of Tuscany, in the last month. In some places an attempt was made to prevent the socialists from getting halls, but they got them and large audiences attended. Rondani was welcomed with music and cordially received by educational societies. It is said that his work there had the best possible success.

Later, he spoke in Prato, Petriolo and other towns near, in one day addressing more than three thousand persons.

The last news from Rondani was that he had turned homeward and was to give numerous lectures in his own parliamentary district of Cosato.

AGNES WAKEFIELD.

TYPICAL CAPITALISM.

SCHENECTADY, SOCIALLY, POLITICALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DEPICTED.

The Sections Inhabited by Rich and Poor—Cleanliness in the First, Squalor in the Latter—Horrible Conditions in the Works and Factories.

Schenectady is a city where capitalism has fully developed; and, as consequence, we have here utterly miserable and vulgarly rich. This place seems to be a paradise for the middle class capitalist also, and this is the spot to study him.

Union street is the principal residence street, it is well lighted and kept in good shape. This street and vicinity is where the principal laborers live and everything must be kept in good shape for them. But take it in the working class part of the city, the streets especially at this time of the year, are something horrible.

The crosswalks leading to the Locomotive Works are well night impassable and when one approaches them he has to muster up courage in order to wade through the slime, caused by street oil in wet weather. One would naturally think that the Aldermen would see that the street-crossings over which thousands of wage workers must pass several times a day would be made passable so one would not be obliged to sink ankle deep in filth; but they show utter contempt for the wage slaves of this town.

Is it any wonder that smallpox broke out here and was more prevalent than in any city in this vicinity? The condition of the streets and some of the residence quarters, especially where the working class are obliged to live, could raise a crop of epidemics large enough to supply the State of New York.

We have here a Board of Health which is a misnomer, all they do is to hold monthly meetings and talk it over. They do not take any interest in the sanitary condition of the city, as the streets conclusively prove.

The Schenectady Locomotive Works is a modern capitalistic wage slave pen par excellence. Here is where men are worked to the greatest endurance for a wage that just keeps them from the brink of starvation. Some of them are obliged to keep a family on \$1.25 per day and they are expected to teach their children to be good and patriotic citizens and be always ready to rally to the defense of the flag. It is impossible for a man under such conditions to give his children anything like an education, and, consequently, they grow up ignorant and often vicious.

Skilled machinists receive the miserable wage of \$1.00 per day, and for this stipend they must toil to the highest point of endurance, turning out wealth for their brutal masters. Boys under the age of sixteen have been known to work thirty-six consecutive hours, and one can imagine in what mental and physical condition a youth of such tender years must be in after putting in so many hours in an unsanitary building, coupled with the intensity of the work he is compelled to perform. What kind of men will those youth grow up to be? Again, in the brass department of the machine shop they have buffer machines running back of the lathes where men are engaged turning up brass work, which is a very unhealthy job. But where buffer machines are also engaged, the condition is intensified, the air being impregnated with small particles of brass. These buffer machines are in close proximity to other machines where men are engaged. This is contrary to the factory laws of this State. The factory inspectors visit these shops periodically. In view of the above fact you can judge how well he attends to his duty, and how much the healthful surroundings of the wage workers and the enforcement of the laws trouble him.

The Edison General Electric Works is that other wing of the great capitalistic bird that hovers over this city. Any morning, cold or warm, we or dry, you can find a line of out of work men waiting to have their names called. We are told every day that there is work for everybody in this city, so those people must go down to these works for their health. As these works have been written up for the people several times, we will pass over them and proceed to a factory in this city which is engaged in making ladies underwear, etc.

This shop employs about three hundred "hands," almost exclusively girls from sixteen years of age and up. This shop is run by one Wiederhold, who for brutal labor skinning could hardly be surpassed in this state. This man's most intimate friends will admit that he does not know much, but there is one thing that he does know supremely and that is how to exploit labor.

Wages run, we are told, from \$2 to \$6 per week and all piece work. It is a study worthy of the Socialist to stand in front of this factory and watch the young women employed therein come out at night after their day's work is over. These girls are old before their time with haggard and drawn faces, which show the murderous effects of the piece work system in vogue in this shop. Indeed life is anything but pleasant for them; wage slavery can be depicted on every feature of their tired looking faces.

These girls should be formed into a local of the S. T. & L. A., and taught their

(Continued on page 3.)

SIGNAL "DAILY PEOPLE" VICTORY

The Kangaroo Brooklyn Labor Ass'n Is Driven Snarling From Its Boodle.

The DAILY PEOPLE registered last Sunday a signal victory. The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association crowd was compelled to abandon its infamous policy of trailing the name of Labor at the feet of capitalists by begging money. After having at several successive meetings maintained its felonious course, the Association felt the force of the public sentiment raised against it by the S.L.P. and its daily organ THE PEOPLE, and like a cur, from whose jaws the bone is wrenched, it dropped, while growling, the dirty plunder it thought to have safely in its possession.

This happened last Sunday at the regular meeting of the Association. Again the question of accepting money from capitalists, brought up by the few remaining S.L.P. members, came up for discussion. The Kangaroo Social Democrats had no starch left in them. It was evident that, although in the majority, they were going to be beaten. Noticing this, an Anarchist named Ranzher took the floor and assailed them with severe sarcasm. He said: "You are lot of cowards. Here you have been declaring for over a year that the S. L. P. was dead, and the DAILY PEOPLE had no influence, and was read by nobody. And what do we see? That 'dead' S. L. P. and its organ have cudeled you into cowardice. You are dumfounded. Had not the S.L.P. started the row everything would have been quiet, and we would have the money. You are a lot of cowards. You have allowed yourselves to be driven into a rat-hole by that paper."

The Kangaroos ducked their heads. Poehland, one of the few S. L. P. men who are still members of the Association, rubbed it in from another side, joining the Anarchist element, who undertook to keep the money, and the Kangaroos, who, also wanted to, but were afraid of the S. L. P. and the DAILY PEOPLE. He said: "As to your talk about Labor produces all wealth, therefore the money which you receive in these donations belong to Labor, and you may accept it, that is the bravest of plottings. If you went and took the money, I could see courage in you; but to go and beg for what you say is your own, and then give thanks for it, that is not the conduct of men; cowards act that way. Yes; the S. L. P. raised its voice in denunciation of such infamous conduct. The S. L. P. had to do so because you were committing your infamy in the name of Labor, and the name of Labor had to be protected. And the outcry raised by the S. L. P. has had its effect. It has been admitted here. And the vote will prove it."

Indeed, the vote being taken, and sufficient Kangaroos being shamed into decency, it was decided by 38 against 24 not to accept money from capitalists and their politicians.

In leaving the hall the Kangaroos glowered at Poehland, and snarling said to him: "Are you now satisfied?" "Is the S. L. P. now satisfied?" "Will your DAILY PEOPLE now stop?" Poehland answered: "No, indeed, we won't rest satisfied, but shall ever watch you and rap you over the knuckles every time you do it again."

THE VOTE IN DENVER.

The Poll of the Socialist Labor Party in the Recent City Election.

DENVER, Colo., April 16.—The following is the result of the S. L. P. vote in the recent city election:
For Mayor, J. W. Martin, 261.
City Clerk, Wm. Fowler, Jr., 326.
Treasurer, A. Judicville, 298.
City Attorney, Ben. Harwitz, 323.
Engineer, E. Romary, 296.
President Board of Supervisors, Chas. Mullen, 290.
For Supervisors, H. Tryon, 297; Ed. Wernet, 271; H. Gunlin, 301; John Martensen, 291.

FURTHER RETURNS

Of Socialist Labor Party Vote in Recent Elections.

CLEVELAND, O., April 11.—At the recent election here, J. D. Goerke, Socialist Labor Party candidate for mayor, received 239 votes, the other candidates received from 470 to 500 votes.

Compared with the November election the head of the ticket got 237 votes less than Malloney got last November.

The Kangas have lost 441 votes compared with the November election, their candidate for mayor Bandow, got 494 votes, while Debs got 935 last November, and this is all they got, while they had the "socialistic" Central Labor Union, "representing 15,000 organized workers," supporting them.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 10.—At the city election here on Tuesday, the Socialist Labor Party polled 226 votes, as against 179 for Malloney and 180 for Debs last November. It was a very light vote, and the Socialist Labor Party shows a sound and healthy increase. The comrades are well pleased and in good spirit.

Incomplete Returns From New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—The Socialist Labor Party vote at the city election will be over two hundred. The Social Democracy vote falls below that of last year. The election was a very quiet one.

THE COLORADO MINERS.

TREATED BY THE FAKIRS, AS A DROVE OF CATTLE.

Led Into a Strike That Won For Them Lower Wages and a Monthly Pay Day. No Work Until Winter—Trying to Deceive the Men as to the Outcome.

The big coal strike in Colorado is a complete failure as far as the miners are concerned. To say anything else, or even to put the most favorable construction upon the situation would be trifling with the truth. But in spite of all this, the Fakir brigade in connection with the Demo-Pop and "Labor" press, is making the most strenuous efforts to make people believe a victory was won when it was a defeat.

Mr. Purcell, a member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers has shaken the dust of Colorado from his patent leather shoes. He stated at the time of his departure that a victory had been won, though the gain was slight. Charles Duncan, who was sent here by John Mitchell to take charge of the strike, says so too. John L. Gehr, the district president of the United Mine Workers of America of the State of Colorado, parrot like repeated it in a meeting held at Rockvale, Fremont county, when the ultimatum of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., was accepted. This statement was questioned by someone right then and there, who showed Mr. Gehr with the aid of the science of arithmetic, that his claim of a gain in the scale of wages was not in accordance with the facts. Whereupon Mr. Gehr crept away like a whipped cur.

When overtures for settlement were made to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., said company, through its manager, Mr. Kehler, stated emphatically that under no consideration would they listen to any Committee appointed by the Union, but would do so if it was made up from actual employees from each mine in Rockvale, Brookside, Coal Creek, and Bear Gulch. This was accepted to and by this act the miners dropped the demand for recognition of the Union.

The scale of wages agreed upon stands now 75 cents per 2,000 pounds run of mine. In order to be more intelligible, and to show the real difference between then and now, it will be necessary to go back as far as 1894, when a scale, as the result of a fierce struggle, was adopted to the effect, that \$1 per 2,500 pounds run of mine should be the remuneration for the miner. When the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. took charge of the property in question in 1896, the scale was changed by common consent on both sides to \$1 for 2,000 pounds for lump coal; that means that the coal was to be dumped over an inch and a half screen. It is considered by miners that 2,000 pounds lump is equivalent to 2,500 pounds run of mine. Under these conditions the miners worked up to the 1st of January, 1901, when they struck for an increase of wages, recognition of the union, and for the settlement of such grievances as might exist. After a struggle of about three months the settlement was made at the rate stated above, namely, 75 cents per 2,000 pounds run of mine, and no recognition of the union. Now let us make a comparison. Two thousand five hundred pounds, the rate settled upon in 1894, makes 4 cents per 100 pounds. The present settlement at the rate of 75 cents per 2,000 pounds run of mine will make 3 1/2 cents per 100 pounds; thus showing on the face of it, a reduction of one quarter of a cent per 100 pounds. But in spite of all this, the fakir brigade is claiming a victory for the miners of Fremont county!

In the Northern coalfield, of which Louisville is the center, everything remains as it was. The miners, with the exception of those who cannot see beyond their limited horizon of pure and simple greed, are ready to go back at the old scale. But at this stage of the game the reckoned without the Northern Coal and Coke Company, which controls that district. Said company says now that in as much as the miners have seen fit to strike during the winter, their busy season, they see absolutely no reason why they should open up in the summer when the coal business is slack. Consequently, the company has given it out that they will not resume operation until September next; meaning to give the miners a good object lesson "and plenty of time to meditate over the foolishness" of their action in striking against their brother capitalist, who always has been so very solicitous about them, and with whom brother labor should always be in harmony. This doctrine is also much advocated by the United Mine Workers of America.

Such is the true state of affairs. The strike is a complete failure, and the condition of the miners is a most deplorable one. Upon the shoulders of John L. Gehr, the district president, and William Howells, the district organizer, rests the responsibility. It was these two men who plunged the men into this disastrous strike, by telling them that they were able to call out the whole bituminous district. In the southern part of the State, for it was apparent

to everybody that without them coming out the fight would be in vain. That these fakirs did not succeed in this, but made a most miserable failure of it, is now a matter of history; and the striking miners are paying dearly for their credulity. It is to be hoped that on future occasions they will treat the fakirs as they ought to have done long ago, that is, externally.

That some "funny" incidents did occur during the struggle should not be wondered at. I shall relate a few of them to show the true inwardness and principles of the pure and simpliers. Long before the settlement was made, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., was bent upon working the Bear Gulch mine. They imported men, commonly called scabs, brought them upon their premises, and EMPLOYED UNION CARPENTERS FROM FLORENCE TO BUILD THE BUNK-HOUSES AND THE STOCKADE FOR THE PROTECTION OF SAID SCABS. How is that for union principles? Another incident, more vicious and glaring in its character is this: Two small mines were working at the beginning of the strike, delivering coal to customers of the C. F. & I. Co., as a result, the men were called out and the miners shut up. No grievance existed there; as the men were working under a weekly paying, Chas. Duncan who was sent out here for the express purpose of conducting the strike, went ahead and made a settlement with the owners of said mines without consulting the men. And how did he make it? The old rate of wages was again established, and he also won a MONTHLY PAY DAY. Of course the men objected to such a "settlement," and refused to go back on such terms, but Duncan, in true fakir style, told them, that if they refused the settlement he had made for them, and would disobey his orders, that he would fill their places with men from the East; in other words, he would furnish the scabs. It is to be hoped that the miners will take the lessons to heart and will strike in the future with the Socialist Labor party at the ballot box, and with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the economic field.

T. WARNECKE.

NO SOCIALIST NEED APPLY.

[Dedicated to the Grand Junction, Col., Electric Light Company for discharging S. B. Hutchinson of the S. L. P., who immediately thereupon was elected Alderman on the S. L. P. ticket, against the combined opposition of all the parties of Capital, by Raunbaling Dick, Grand Junction, Col., discharged by the company for writing the Poem.]

"No Socialist need apply!"
What a gem in Satan's eye
Must those people be!
They must needs enslave the free—
They must think and none but they—
They of creeds the empire be!
They would chain the free-made mind,
And the soul in fetters bind.

"No Socialist need apply!"
In the name of goodness, why?
"Is his labor then too dead?"
"Is his hands and not his creed."
"Just he, with his spirit meek."
In distant lands his living seek?
Must he kneel until he faints,
In a land of liberal saints?

"No Socialist need apply!"
Can you give the reason why?
Can you in his conduct spy
Any blot that shocks the eye?
Can you in his features trace
Anything but manly grace?
Can you in his history con
Anything to frown upon?

"No Socialist need apply!"
Tell me, brother Christian, why?
Canst thou look toward the sky
And the Great Supreme defy?
Canst thou dare into his soul,
And its inmost thoughts control?
Wouldst thou crush that pilgrim-band
In this favored Bible-land?

"No Socialist need apply!"
Were his record pure as yonder sky—
Fairer than the flowers that gem
Flora's May-day diadem—
Pure as a diamond bright
In the upper realms of light,
Still the bigot's cry would be,
"No vile Socialist for me!"

"No Socialist need apply!"
Is this Liberty?
Does the Declaration teach you so?
Conscience promptly answers, No.
Don't you know the Golden Rule
"Taught in every infant school?"
Why, its clear as Heaven's light,
That you're sinning in its sight.

"No Socialist need apply!"
Will that Pharisaic cry
Ever be echoed in the skies?
Will the records of his sighs,
Precious in an angel's eyes,
Be forgotten when he dies?
Will the bigots if they can,
Drive the freedom from our land?

"No Socialist need apply!"
Will that spirit never die
That revels in a martyr's groans—
Tramples on his mangled bones,
And with gory hand-like hand
Strews his ashes over the land?
Will that spirit NEVER die?
"Never!" is the bigot's stern reply.

—Rambling Dick.

"If you receive this paper without having subscribed, DO NOT reject; someone else has paid for it. Read it carefully, hand it to your neighbor when through. Date of expiration on every wrapper; renew it yourself."

SPREADING THE LIE.

THE MORE IT IS SPREAD THE THINNER IT GROWS.

The Reverend and the Semi-Reverend Not Strong Enough to Keep It Out—Chicago, and Its Queer Brood of Fakirs, and Frauds.

The "Daily News" of recent dates has contained the following ads:

"The Social Democracy, with Gus. Hoyt for Mayor, has not changed its name. All those circulating that falsehood are conspiring to divide the Socialist vote."

"Socialist party, formerly Social Democracy, with John Collins for mayor. Now I want to call the attention of the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE to the fact that the Kangaroos are still trying to steal something, even if it is only the poor thing called the Social Democracy. Just as they tried to steal the name of the Socialist Labor Party, and got a beating for their pains."

Recently in Kensington Turner Hall there was held a meeting by this thing, calling itself the Socialist Party, and as the Rev. Charles Vail was to do his little act along with that wonder, Mr. A. M. Simons, editor of "Workers' Call" fame, I decided I would attend and try and swing the arm and hammer, and catch Mr. Vail, who, as you all know, the instant he discovered his church was on its last legs, vaulted into the Kangaroo camp, where he can ride that party, as he has his religious followers for years.

Editor Simons delivered the first address, and he made his famous photographic speech on the class struggle of the usual milk and water order. Mr. how he wished to impress that crowd! It was an inspiring sight to see those raven locks sway back and forth, keeping perfect time to the movement of the sleeping heads of "the Socialists before you were born."

The Vail was rant asunder, and we were allowed to gaze on the little, fat man from New Jersey. During his talk he said that all governments were class governments, and that the Socialist party (V) wanted the people to understand their interest, and conquer the public powers for their own benefit.

Now, right here, it should be understood that these people have held meetings before. Of late there has not been much said about free discussion or questions, and at the meeting on March 24, when they had Collins here, there was nothing whatever said about the matter.

By his, and the "Workers' Call's" silence in regard to the Molders' strike at Fraxers & Chalmers, and in regard to the two agreements that were issued by his Machinists' Union after their last strike, he has proven himself to be a traitor to the working class. But he is a good "union" man? Yes, oh yes, he is.

After the Rev. Vail finished, as the chairman had said before he made his speech he would answer questions. I waited a few seconds to see if any were to be asked. As the hall was being cleared, I requested the speaker to explain why it was that if all governments were class governments, as he had said, that his party delegates, Harriman and others, voted at the Paris Congress in favor of the infamous Kautsky Resolution? It is evident that when these so-called Socialists defend one of their number in France, Millerand, as well as Everett and others in this country, that they are traitors to the class they pretend to represent as well as unbecomingly of the first class, and should be shown up.

Immediately there was Bodiam. The dopes and some of the fakirs yelled:

"Mr. Chairman, why don't he ask some questions on Socialism and the like?"
When I started to ask questions, Montebank Simons was on his feet. I asked the chairman to have Vail answer the question, but Simons made the excuse that Vail must protect his throat. He said he would answer it. And such an answer! He said he did not know me, but the Party I represented was against trade unions, that the Parti Ouvrier Français of France, the strongest and clearest Socialist party of that country was in an alliance with their party, and had repudiated all connection with the Socialist Labor Party, etc. In a cheap way he tried to have fun at my expense, but it didn't go. He then wound up by declaring that the people here in America would be glad to talk about our own country, and leave France to itself.

I then absolutely denied all he had said and offered to prove it and told him as well as his followers, that his ridicule was beneath my contempt. I asked him if he wanted to talk about America, what he had to say to the fact that they, as a party, through their "Workers' Call," accepted money from political fakirs in this city and in New York from Carnegie for Labor Lyceums, from Coler and others too numerous to mention. All this proved that they accept bribes, and in fact look for them. The excitement by this time was very great, and more than one tax-paying "Socialist" was on his feet for the purpose of interrupting me.

But some of the strangers called for fair play, and I was allowed finally to finish. To these charges, Simons made

(Continued on page 3.)

DOWNFALL OF THE "VOLKSZEITUNG."

ITS BETRAYAL OF THE WORKING CLASS AND CALUMNIOUS CONDUCT DOCUMENTARILY PROVED

[Address Delivered by Max Forker at Wohlraab's Hall, Brooklyn, April 12, 1901.]

On Friday, March 12, Comrade Max Forker delivered an address in German under the above title at Wohlraab's Hall Brooklyn. The address highly interested the audience—the S. L. P. men and the strangers not only, but also the Kangaroo who had come in force expecting to break up the meeting. The howlings that went up from this set accentuated the applause that was given by the rest of the audience to every lashing, mostly documentary, that Forker administered to the harlot "Volkszeitung," and its crew. The Kangaroos, one Gaerber and one Seubert among them, were wild with rage; lost their heads; asked questions and made statements that enabled the speaker to nail them as liars on the spot; and finally, after the adjournment of the meeting, a miniature "July 10" followed of which several of those Kangas are carrying the token on their faces to-day. That remarkable speech, a veritable historic document, is here reproduced in substance:

Clearness, absolute consciousness of a struggle, these are the preliminary conditions of victory, for they alone make possible unanimity of purpose and of action. Everything that stands in the way of these conditions must be removed. First of all, there are those various and conflicting interests that play such an onerous role in the Labor Movement. They direct us from the fight and produce confusion as to its character. It is, therefore, imperative to ruthlessly expose them wherever they are placed in the way of the collective interests of our class.

These are the interests of all those who endeavor to gain, through the Movement, personal advantages; all those parasites to whom the Movement is naught but a means of advertising for egotistic purposes.

Then there are all those organizations that have come together, not in order to take part in the great struggle against the common foe, but to protect themselves, as well as may be, regardless of the fate of the great mass, because they do not belong to them—the "pure and simple" unions who are ever ready to support the common enemy whenever they believe they can gain some advantage for themselves; those who see in their "union" only a business organization and yet demand for it the same consideration that is due only to a militant organization.

There are, furthermore, all those enterprises, particularly newspapers, that lead under the capitalist system a precarious existence, to whom their own welfare stands higher than that of the whole Movement, and who, therefore, carefully avoid battling against error in order to make friends; who avoid striking a blow, fearing to make enemies, and thus to injure their undertaking; who always support THAT side from which they expect most support for themselves, until they sink gradually to sleep into the mire of demoralization, that they enter into open alliance with the enemies of the working class.

THE HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE "ALTE GENOSSEN" AND THEIR PRESS.

Whether one will drift, if not clear as to the way to the end; consideration is shown to special interests and these are even aided and abetted—that is clearly shown by the development of a part of the "alte Genossen," the same element that once boasted the proud title of "Pillar of the Socialist Movement," in this country; and it is shown, above all, by the decline, the demoralization of their press. This I propose to PROVE—not with assertions dictated by justifiable contempt, BUT WITH DOCUMENTS, WITH UNDENIABLE FACTS.

A description of their press is a description of the "alte Genossen." How has this, their press, developed? We see in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." We see how this sheet, to-day vilified what, some years ago, it lauded with joy; which, but recently, ridiculed and branded as hopelessly corrupt what it lauds to-day; which, to-day, raises to the skies what it formerly condemned. Yes, we see how, in order to conceal its shameful conduct, it resorts to the most infamous falsehood and even forgeries of the history of the Labor Movement.

Let us see, first of all, what was the general attitude of the present Kangaroo organ towards the "pure and simple" trade unions. After the New York convention of the A. F. of L., the "Volkszeitung" published an editorial article (December 12, 1895), at the conclusion of which it said:

"What hope do, therefore, the trade unionists, with their pure and simple trade unionism, hold out to the workers? The continuance of wages system for an immeasurable time, the mitigation of which along the lines of purely trade union action, becomes ever more hopeless because of the effects of the system."

conscious and conscientious workingman, and, above all, every Socialist, must consider it his duty to oppose.

"We must show to the American workers the light of hope, that in Europe has filled millions of proletarian hearts with new courage for the fight, the light of Socialist science, the certainty of victory in the class struggle conscious of its aim. WE MUST CARRY THIS BEACON OF HOPE PARTICULARLY AMONG THOSE MASSES WHO, AS YET, KNOW OF NO OTHER LABOR MOVEMENT BUT THE BLEAK TRADE UNIONISM PURE AND SIMPLE AND WHO, IN THIS PINNING THEIR FAITH, HAVE LOST CONFIDENCE IN THEIR CLASS AND IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT ITSELF. We believe that, in many layers of the working class, a movement proceeding from trade organizations can, for the time being fulfill this mission more effectively than our political party movement, that the trade union bodies of New York and environs, STANDING UPON A SOCIALIST BASIS UNDER THE UNAMBIGUOUS NAME: 'SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE,' will inaugurate a movement over the whole country."

And about the Cincinnati convention the "Volkszeitung" published on December 20, 1896, an article that closes with these words: "Continued impotence, short-sighted obstinacy, ever-spreading corruption as the stamp of the Cincinnati convention—should not that be for the 'American Federation of Labor,' despite all boasts to the contrary, the beginning of the end?"

And, again, after the Kansas City convention of the A. F. of L., the same "Volkszeitung" wrote on Dec. 15, 1898: "The element that to-day dominates the Federation, does not mean to be honest, neither with the trade union movement as such, nor with the 'exclusion of politics'; not honest towards itself and not honest towards others. So far as the trade union movement itself is concerned, the Federation deceives its nonadherents in regard to its numerical strength, its effectiveness for battle and its past achievements—most of the figures of Gompers' annual reports are compiled for the purpose of such self-deception. A pure trade union movement, that desires to be taken seriously, should, first of all, be honest towards itself. And then the great lie, commented on, about the 'exclusion of politics,' which for the majority of the most noisy chief representatives of this standpoint is, as has been proven over and over again, nothing else but a screen, behind which they want to continue their own treasonable politics, as they have done all these years."

Now turn to to-day. To-day we see this "Volkszeitung" arm in arm with the same pure and simple trade unionism, and thus to injure their undertaking; who always support THAT side from which they expect most support for themselves, until they sink gradually to sleep into the mire of demoralization, that they enter into open alliance with the enemies of the working class.

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far as the general attitude of the convention is concerned, as expressed by the resolutions passed, it is essentially identical with the course along which our New York fellow workers have marched and in all questions the convention approved the tactics hitherto pursued by the National Executive Committee.

"Of importance is, particularly, the resolution endorsing the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And it is not this resolution alone of which we hope that will be for the good of the Socialist movement of this country. We are convinced that the other resolutions, and generally the whole work of the party's convention, will further the dissemination of Socialist ideas in this country and that the movement will receive through it a new impulse. The firmness shown by the convention in the pursuance of our aims, the clearness manifesting itself in the deliberation of most questions, will not fail to have its effect in the country. They will bring about a strengthening of the party; will cause those comrades, who for some reason hold aloof from the party will return to our ranks, to join their activity with ours for the spread of our idea, the idea of the liberation of the working class by means of the independent struggle of the workers on the industrial and the political field. And especially will the deliberations of the convention cause our ideas to spread among the great mass of American workingmen, who as yet have been strangers to Socialism."

"May the delegates, who have worked so studiously for a clarification of the situation within the party, before they part give to each other the promise to do their share to also work for the advancement of the party outside of our ranks and to do everything to win new recruits."

But in order fully to appreciate the gentle art of lying, commanded by the "Volkszeitung," we must bear in mind the letters it caused the renegades Barnes and Tobin to write to it a year ago, wherein those gentlemen declared they had not known the Alliance was to be organized when they spoke at that memorable meeting in Cooper Union.

On this the paper writes: "These declarations go to show how the Alliance leaders inaugurated their work from above, caring not a snap about the opinion of the comrades most experienced in the trade union movement of the country and attempting, at the same time to influence their actions by underhanded maneuvers. At the great mass meeting at Cooper Union, which was to launch the Alliance, comrades Barnes and Tobin who were then in New York as delegates of the A. F. of L., spoke first. Their speeches were of a Socialist spirit and criticized the old methods of the exclusive trade union standpoint; they were followed by De Leon in a speech in which he proclaimed the Alliance and at the same time, interpreted the speeches of the two others as an approval of the Alliance plans."

That is what the "Volkszeitung" says now. Compare that with the report of that very Cooper Union meeting published by the "Volkszeitung," on December 14, 1895. The report has the following flaming headlines:

THE OLD TOPPLES!
The new Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance Founded!

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION
Thousands of Socialists at a grand mass meeting.

ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES.

The following is a passage in the report:

"Over 8,000 men and women were full of enthusiasm, when the speakers in a clear and comprehensive manner, explained the new trade unionism. Every sentence took hold," etc.

Then the report contains the order in which the speakers followed one another—Brower, Sanial (whose Alliance speech, as stated in the report, "electricized those present"), Tobin and Barnes. The report goes on to say:

"The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted (please take note): ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY PRIOR TO De Leon's speech, with Tobin and Barnes present):

"Whereas, The issue between the capitalist class and the working class is a political one and includes such modifications of our institutions as aim at an abolition of wage slavery when the land and the means of production are transferred to the whole people.

"Therefore, Be it resolved, that we, the Socialists of New York, assembled in mass meeting recommend to our fellow workers of the United States the necessity of affiliation with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The same is now organized with the purpose to place the American Labor Movement on the right and natural road—the road of international Socialism."

The report then proceeds: "After the adoption of the resolutions Daniel De Leon was introduced. Enthusiastic applause greeted him. De Leon made a fiery speech, which was often interrupted by thunderous applause."

AND IT WAS 8 DAYS PRIOR TO THIS MEETING THAT THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" PUBLISHED THE ARTICLE, QUOTED BEFORE, WHEREIN THE CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L. THAT HAD JUST CLOSED, WAS PROPERLY BRANDED AND WHICH CONTAINED A CALL FOR THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE.

THE NURSERY TALE OF HARMONY.

Since we are once at the chapter that deals with the forgeries of the "Volkszeitung," permit me to show, with documentary proof, how cowardly and untruthful is the well known assertion that is now found dozens of times in the said paper, that previous to the formation of the S. T. & L. A. there had reigned naught but harmony between the Socialists and the trade unions.

In one of the first volumes of the then German party organ, "Der Sozialist," edited by Dr. Douai, we find (Vol. II, No. 36—July 8, 1895) an article wherein it is said literally:

"The organizations which have long been in existence have for their only

aim the combating of wrongs that occur in the own narrow circle, and care for nothing else. The system under which they vegetate does no longer fit present conditions. Hence there are folks, to whom the general welfare does not lie as close to their hearts as the desire to make themselves safe and to influence their organizations. SUCH PEOPLE CONSIDER IT THEIR DUTY TO KEEP UP THE SOCIAL SYSTEM WHICH ENABLES THEM TO BECOME LEADERS IN THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. ALL PROGRESSIVE ELEMENTS THAT ARISE IN SUCH ORGANIZATIONS ARE FOUGHT IN ALL WAYS; THEY ARE SOUGHT TO BE MADE HATEFUL BY LIES AND CALUMNIES AND THEIR ENDEAVORS IN BEHALF OF THEIR CLASS ARE HAMPERED."

"That under such circumstances no powerful organization can arise is easily understood. The result is that those who have a clear understanding of the modern labor movement take the initiative to establish organizations abreast of the times."

And Mr. Grunzig, the same Grunzig who—ignoring the decisions of the party—launched in December 1898 his notorious article against the party policy, wrote—over his signature—in "Der Sozialist" of 1890 an article in which he regrets that the Socialists consent to "breathe the same air" with the hopelessly corrupt delegates of the pure and simple unions. In this article he says:

"Our mission is not alone to create an organization minus the boogie element. That is only one and the negative side of our mission. Incomparably greater are our positive duties. The old Labor union, lamed by the boogie tendencies of some, and the reactionary retrogradation of others, and generally because of the contentious struggle of heterogeneous elements with a clumsy use of parliamentary rules, has done NOTHING for the workers. Yes, and it could do nothing. It was based upon the unsound relation that men who face each other as foes in all other respects, shall be forced to work together on the purely industrial field. Common economic interests are certainly of powerful influence, but they could not overcome such resistance and hence inactivity that leads to demoralization."

And after the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., the "Volkszeitung" said in an editorial article on December, 1894:

"But in Denver was repeated the same old game, to represent the Socialists as the enemies of the trade unions.—It has a comic effect to see how these old leaders identify the trade union movement with their persons. Because the Socialists attack the methods of Gompers, Strasser and others, therefore are they declared to be enemies of the trade unions."

Another instance of this "harmonious working together": In the report of the "Volkszeitung" about the Detroit convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union we read:

"Gompers' gag resolutions, whereby he wants to banish politics from the unions, was then taken up. The thing, as it was adopted, runs as follows: 'Resolved, That the Cigarmakers' International Union again places its unshakable faith and its confidence in the form of trade union organization. We consider the same as of more importance than anything else in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers, and for this reason the injection of partisan politics of any kind is contrary to the best interests of our craft, contrary to our organization and our cause and should therefore be discontinued.'

"Naturally, these resolutions caused a spirited debate, during which delegate Vanderveiden indulged in immoderate attacks upon the Socialists. Said he among other things: 'Now has come the time where we can smash these people. They are destructionists. Six months prior to this convention have they made arrangements to destroy this union, but we shall live and they shall go. Now put the rope around their necks and pull it as hard as you can.'

Remember also that interview with Strasser which the "Volkszeitung" published as far back as March, 1890, as follows:

"Strasser is, of course a pure and simpler out and out, an outspoken enemy of the Socialists, whom he, like all others of his kind, charges with destroying the unions. How intense his hatred against Socialists is, appears from the rawness of the expressions with which he gives vent to his feelings. He said, among other things: 'If ever I have to choose between a Socialist and a dog, I shall always prefer the dog.'

After Mr. Strasser had scolded a good deal about the Socialists, the reporter assured him that neither he nor his friends would check the triumphant march of Socialism in this country."

"Oh," said he, "we shall see about that; we will brand you as traitors."

"But you have already done that," the reporter observed, "and yet our numbers increase daily."

"We shall then brand you still more."

THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" AND THE DEBS PARTY.

But to throw additional light upon the capacity for development on the part of the "Volkszeitung," let me remind you of the wonderful gyrations it has made on the political field during the last two years.

Here is an article from the "Volkszeitung" of the year-1897, entitled: "DEBS OF THE FABLE, AND DEBS AS HE IS."

It says: "Debs' admirers make their answer to our criticism exceedingly easy for themselves. They fall back upon fables, upon all sorts of fairy tales, that are being circulated about him. 'We criticize Debs' letter to Rockefeller. The fable answers that Debs did not mean it seriously."

"We draw from the whole attitude of Debs the conclusion that he shows too little understanding of Socialism to be an effective Socialist agitator; the fable answers that Debs studied Marx already during his imprisonment, and that he had since then further developed as a scientific Socialist. And thus the tale is spun out until the salmagundi of universal reformers, of German and Jewish ex-Socialists and of ex-Anarchists, from whose ranks the 'Social Democracy' has thus far

recruited itself, is fabricated into a 'great American Socialist movement.'"

And here is another article of the paper bearing the title: "A Cloak for Fakirs," where in the Debs party is dealt with as follows:

"In Erie (Pa.), functionated as president and vice president of a 'Socialist' meeting the same people who for years have misled the Labor Movement of Erie in the interest of capitalist politics and their own machinations. There acted as secretaries three capitalist newspaper scribblers who, three days before, had denounced the Socialist Commune celebration as an 'Anarchistic demonstration' in favor of the knife and the torch of incendiarism." Should not these fakirs cultivate the most beautiful harmony with a 'Socialism,' which, through the mouth of its foremost prophet, again recommends them to the workers—who had at last begun to distrust them—as leaders deserving of confidence? Should not they be in harmony with the cloak by means of which they may yet, of a time, deceive a part of the workers as to their true role?

"As in Erie, so elsewhere does the Social Democracy serve as a cloak for fakirs, who are forced to give due deference to the growing Socialist sympathies of the workers. In Haverhill, it gave the traitor Carey the means to weaken, in the minds of the workers, the impression of his shameful conduct and to preserve therewith a semblance of prestige, the absolute loss of which should follow on the heels of every act of treason."

"In New Bedford, the Republican trade union leader Ross has been pressed so hard by the spirited and successful agitation of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, that he considers his double role of capitalist politician (Republican member of the Legislature), and labor leader endangered. To save himself, he must reckon with the Socialist current. Naturally, he would never think of joining the S. L. P.; because that would mean to give up his mandate as a capitalist lawbreaker. And it is that which he wants to save. What's to be done? The Social Democracy offers him a way out. He attaches himself to it and thereby becomes a 'Socialist-too,' without being forced to sacrifice his career as a capitalist politician. Like the fakirs of Erie, like the traitor of Haverhill, the capitalist vote catcher of New Bedford receives from Debs a certificate that he is a good Socialist and a labor leader worthy of confidence."

"One may see from these examples, which can be supplemented by the dozen from New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other sporting places of fakirism, that the formation of the Social Democracy was exceedingly timely—for the fakirs. With the disquieting growth of a sound Socialist movement these fellows can no longer get along without such a cloak. And since our movement will from now on take strength more rapidly, we therefore expect that the Debs enterprise will be ever more intensely coddled and cared for by the fakirs. In this manner the fakirs attest, indirectly, our progress."

And after that sheet in 1890, with its watchword: "Socialists Don't Vote," was overwhelmed with ridicule by the election returns; when, with the best of intentions, it could no longer lie to its readers that it represented the S. L. P., when, in the law suits it started against the party, it met with one knockdown after another; when it was without a party and had under any circumstances, to find shelter somewhere, then Debs became all at once, a great man—a hero—and about his party one could suddenly read in the "Volkszeitung" (end of November 1899): "One may consider the S. D. P. movement ever so trifling, but it must be admitted that it must be regarded as a Labor party standing on the basis of the class struggle."

And this after the paper six weeks before in a lengthy report (Independent Labor Conference), had branded the New York Debsites as pullers in for capitalist politicians.

But the summit of hypocrisy, untruthfulness, and distortion, was reached by the "Volkszeitung" at the time of the unity comedy. Permit me to demonstrate this with a few documentary facts.

It was at the very time when Debs wrote his well known open letter wherein he administered to the "Volkszeitung" clique some moral kicks and accused them of breach of faith, when the German organ of the Debs party "Die Wahrheit," contained an article from which I quote literally: "Think and marvel! 5,000 members has the 'Volkszeitung' faction in Porto Rico, perhaps 3,000 more in Zululand and at least 2,000 among the Kanaks of Hawaii. How many in the moon has not yet been ascertained. In this, by Socialist parsons, cardinals and popelets, besmirched states of America, the number of members is unlimited, that is, not the number of paying members. According to demand, any number of votes can be raised."

"What a gigantic party will march up during the days of the general vote on the question of unity. But as soon as such unity has been accomplished, the giant mist will evaporate and will leave only a penetrating odor. We have then not attained a great party, but only a few infallible cardinals, three H-olles and a few wellheaters. But we have not them; they have us. Fulfillment of unity is in English: consummation of unity, that means the Social Democratic party will be 'consumed' by a few crafty New York diplomatists."

"He who touches pitch will be defiled." "He who goes into bad company, will perish. Harriman—Hilquit—Hayes. Let us leave these three H— where they are."

"We have no use for political benchmarks, diplomatists and Socialist parsons in our ranks, because WITH THAT I.L.K. TO PROMISE AND TO KEEP SUCH PROMISE DOES NOT GO TOGETHER."

And the "Volkszeitung" not only quietly swallowed these kicks, but had the front to lie to its congregation of blind followers that "the bond of brotherhood had been sealed" and it published at about the same time a grandiloquent article about the "heartlifting harmony" about the "fraternal spirit," connecting it with the Debs party. And when in New York its so-called State convention

was held, the aforesaid Debs organ reported it as follows:

"At a joint meeting of all branches of the Social Democratic Party of New York—a meeting held a few weeks ago to elect a new State Committee—the till now members of the State Committee were thrown on the scrap heap with great majority and a new committee elected in their places. The meeting was perfectly regular. Mr. James Butcher, a member of the old committee, presided. The only irregularity that occurred was that Mr. Isaac Phillips turned off the gas when it looked as though the vote would not go his way—an old trick practised by the most common ward heeler. Of course, Mr. Phillips did not gain his point, the old State Committee was not re-elected. But that does not at all prevent the good 'Volkszeitung' S. L. P., of New York to go hand in hand with this erstwhile State Committee and to call a joint State Convention in the name of the Social Democratic Party and the S. L. P."

"Think of it! The 'Volkszeitung' crowd have last year 'per mob' through 'the great revolution' on the Bowery, 'deposed' in a totally illegal manner their National Executive Committee and they hollered fire and murder because the members of the National Executive Committee did not, without further ado, abide by this improper 'deposition.' But these gents are 'revolutionists' and care not a rap for either logic or honesty, when it is a question of attaining their ends."

And confronted by this situation, the "Volkszeitung" has the astounding presumption to write at about the same time: "In view of the situation the comrades should go to work with enthusiasm, so that there will be no lack of ammunition during the coming campaign. DESPITE ALL MACHINATIONS, the Socialists will march here too unitedly into the fight of the election."

And with what mastery did that sheet, while here it lied about the "United Socialists," hush up the fact that out West the members of the Debs party protested against the candidacy of Harriman, which they branded as a common swindle.

INFAMIES NAILED.

I cannot leave the chapter of the demoralization of the Kangaroo organ, without nailing the vile and cowardly manner in which the representatives of our cause have been resigned whose arguments it could not squarely meet. It has repeatedly in its columns, and hundreds of times through its agents and camp followers, spread the assertion that it had championed the Alliance cause. Comrade De Leon had yelled the intended aggressive policy of the S. T. & L. A., and that they made it their business to circulate this assertion through all pseudo-labor papers. Well, here is the report the "Volkszeitung" published of De Leon's speech on the Alliance, the day after its endorsement by the '99 convention (July 9, 1899). It reads literally: "As the last speaker to the question, delegate De Leon got the floor."

"He turned against the assertion that 'the economic organization of the workers were superfluous. These organizations will exist, so long as a capitalist remains,' said the speaker. 'We have been asked what will be the attitude of the Alliance towards other organizations? Well, it will form Labor organizations whenever it has any opportunity to organize. It will not be hostile towards other organizations. BUT IT WILL NOT SHOW REGARD TO THOSE ORGANIZATIONS, THAT BEAR THE NAME OF UNION, BUT ARE NOTHING BUT A CAPITALIST TRUST. If the Alliance, for instance, finds conditions such as prevail with the United Garment Workers; if it sees that the unfortunate members of such a so-called union are being sold out and swindled by their rascally leaders in the most infamous manner, THEN IT WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO FORM THESE WORKINGMEN INTO A NEW ORGANIZATION IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PROTECTED AGAINST THE PRACTICES OF THE FAKIRS. A Fakir is an ignorant who knows nothing of the Labor Problem, no more than the swindler who is in the movement to fill his pockets."

"Whether we shall not strike any more at all? has been asked. Strikes will surely happen and such a strike at the right moment, inaugurated under favorable circumstances and intelligently conducted, can even to-day be successful. But we shall not see in the strike and the boycott our chief weapons; the enemy whom we cannot vanquish in the shop, we shall meet with the Socialist ballot, and a strike at the hustings the capitalists will fear more than a strike in the factory. We know also, that strikes have no educational effect, unless men who understand the situation, explain the lessons of the strike. It has been claimed that the fakirs can be fought successfully in their organizations, but experience has shown that it is very hard to make them harmless, so long as they have the means to let their agents work for them. Do we not see what shameful articles are published in the organ of the cigarmakers, and the dues of Socialist members furnish the means? A capitalist newspaper wrote some time ago that the Socialists should be shot down and the 'Carpenters' Journal' reprinted the article and for this the Socialist members of the carpenters must help pay. When the dues stop blowing to the fakirs, they will vanish. Wherever aggressive tactics have been pursued by the Socialists, the Socialist movement has waxed strong."

After De Leon had concluded amid great applause of those present, the vote was taken. The result was an almost unanimous adoption of the resolutions. About the activity of comrade De Leon and other comrades in the organization of the Knights of Labor, the "Volkszeitung" printed, a short time ago, the following infamous notice: "After they had, in their shortsightedness, entered into an alliance with the most corrupt elements of the Knights of Labor, De Leon and Co. had to bear with being fired out by the leaders of the K. of L."

But here we have, literally, what that same "Volkszeitung" said in its issue of December 3, 1895 (the day after the

"firing out"). There it said in heavy headlines:

"KNIGHTS OF LABOR."
Corruption Branded by D. A. 49.

Sovereign and Co. without a following. The Socialists inflict decisive defeat on Dishonest Leaders."

The article reads: "The step taken early yesterday morning by District Assembly 49, K. of L., was such an extraordinary one, that one is justified to expect that it will mark a step in the march of organized labor in America on the road the end of which is the overthrow of the wages system and the introduction of the collective mode of production in the interest of the whole people." Then follows a three column enthusiastic report, with subheads such as "Down with Fakirs," praising the plucky stand of the Socialists without stint, glorifying their victory and describing the pitiable role played by Sovereign and his adherents.

Again: It was at the end of March of last year when the "Volkszeitung" in a report provided with four different headings, informed its faithful that a committee of its present bosom friends, the corrupt-to-the-bone Central Federated Union would publish "an account of De Leon's antecedents." Despite repeated challenges from our side, this account has not appeared.

But the base purpose had been achieved; they had perpetrated their calumny. Infamous! Villainous! Vile!

And now remember the lie, published by the "Volkszeitung," but two weeks ago, about De Leon's alleged conduct at a meeting of the Leader Publishing Association (Clarendon Hall, 1887). Our comrade has publicly challenged the "Volkszeitung" to publish its own report of that meeting from its files—but they do not stir because they knew they lied when that article of calumny was written; they remain quiet after the challenge like a cur who has been kicked and crawls in a corner.

After comrade Forker thus showed with undeniable facts the untruthfulness and infamy of the Kangaroo sheet; and had branded its attempt to put in jail, for "contempt of court," our comrades of the National Executive Committee; after he shed some interesting light upon the Labor Lyceum affair, he described, drastically, the hopeless conditions of the pure and simple unions. He branded, well armed with names, figures and documentary proof, the unfathomable corruption that is now more rampant than ever in them, and he did not fail to portray the pitiful role played in these organizations by the "Volkszeitung" element with its alleged "boring from within."

Highly interesting is the following reminiscence of the development of the Brooklyn "borders from inside out," because what applies to these "alte Genossen," applies as well to those in New York and other cities.

A REMINISCENCE.

Forker said: "The course of development, gone through by those 'alte Genossen,' here in Brooklyn as in other places, deserves to be brought back to memory, for it shows how little understanding is often to be found behind radical-sounding resolutions. AND HOW LITTLE MORAL COURAGE IS REQUISITE TO CONSISTENTLY LIVE UP TO THEM."

"After the great lock-out of the Brewers, it became evident that the Brooklyn Central Labor Union did as little for the victimized brewery workers as did the New York central body of the same name. Other German unions had also grievances of their own against the Brooklyn C. L. U., and thus it came about that a conference of German organizations was called, at which at first, body and led in a short time to the forming of the pool-bench boycott was ventilated, but which was made a permanent body and led in a short time to the formation of the United German Trades of Brooklyn."

"This central body placed itself upon a Socialist basis. In numerous publications it attacked, unsparingly, the corrupt political practices of the C. L. U. When the New York Central Labor Federation waxed strong, the United German Trades of Brooklyn reorganized as the 'Brooklyn Central Labor Federation' and sent its delegates to the Executive Board of the United C. L. F. of New York, Brooklyn and Hudson County."

"That this federation was to be the nucleus, the beginning of a new and progressive trade organization and was to spread all over the country, all knew who were then 'in it.' And many of the very men who were then working hardest to attain this aim, have since been 'converted' in the most wonderful manner. To-day they lament, arm in arm with the once despised pure and simple, about the 'splitting up of the movement.' They would to-day tear down what they formerly prided themselves in, so long as everything went according to their own sweet will, or so long as they had not been made to shut up by means of a 'job' that had gradually 'converted' them."

How serious are these 'friends of the trade unions,' who to-day, upon the very scene of the events here described, howl about 'splitting up the movement.' It is shown by the following episode: With their aid was organized, prior to the time of the C. L. F., an 'open' waiters' union against the existing K. of L. organization. As it generally goes, the only activity of this organization consisted in hunting 'jobs' and it finally demanded that the Labor Lyceum, the then headquarters of the Socialists and of many German trade unionists, exclusively employ its members. The Association, to which belonged most of the organizations that formed the Brooklyn C. L. F., refused the demand and the result was that a boycott resolution against the Labor Lyceum was railroaded through the C. L. F. The delegates to that body did about the most that could be asked; they passed a boycott resolution against an organization that was composed of its own organization. Thereupon several organizations, among them the brewers, withdrew from the C. L. F. A third central body, the Socialist Labor Federation, was

(Continued on page 3.)

LOWERING WAGES.

BOSSSES ASSISTED BY THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

Union Shops, in Which Cards are More Necessary Than Wages—Striking for a Reduction of "Union" Shop Rules. Petty Exactions.

I here set down in brief my latest experience with pure and simple unions. May the day soon come when the hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, and its sister organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, will have smashed through the veil of pure and simpledom, so that every worker may be conscious of the fraud that goes on, and will act accordingly. The pure and simple have taught that Capital and Labor are Brothers, and then it turns around and says that Capital must be fought with capital. This means that the workers should pit their pennies against the bonds and stocks of the capitalist.

I have quite frequently heard of Organized Scabbery, but had not actually come in direct personal contact with it till January 14. I started out with a large bundle of copies of freedom-of-contracts, capitalistic beatitudes which say if you do not like your job you can quit and work some where else, providing you can find a master that will be benevolent enough to wring profits out of your flesh and bone.

Happy and hopeful as you may suppose I should be, as possessor as I was of so large a bundle of such valuable rights, I went off to work some place else.

The first place I struck was the Pittsburgh Machine Tool Co., in Allegheny City. I stepped into the office with that freedom so characteristic of all us free born citizens and asked the first person I saw there (who happened to be the manager), if they needed any machinists. He told me to go into the rear office. There I met the time keeper, and asked her the same question.

"Just wait a moment," she replied, "and I will call in the foreman."

The foreman came in directly. When I met him there passed from each to the other a how-do-you-do, and for the third time I asked if they needed any machinists. "Yes," he said. "I do need a man. What can you do?"

"Well, most any thing in the ordinary line."

"Where have you worked?"

"I told him of several places I had worked, and the class of work to which I was most accustomed."

"Have you not worked on this kind of work?"

"Well, no, not just exactly, but work very similar."

"Well, I have had a hard time finding men that could do this work; they come in and say that they can do it, and when they try it, they fall down. And now I am rather chary about trying any one."

"I said: 'I think I can please you, though I will not tell you that I can do any thing better and quicker than any man you have.' But if you think it not too much of an investment to give me a trial, it is possible that I will be more successful than I myself think for. And if I fail there will be nothing for me to do but to get out, and make room for a better mechanic, a man that could do the work."

"All right, you may try it if you wish."

"What is the wages?"

"Now I hardly know; I do not like to set the wages till I see what you can do. If you can do the work we will pay the price."

"Very well, I will try it and if the job suits me and I like the shop, and the size of the pay is all right, and I suit you, I think we will get along well enough together."

"Come to the shop in the morning."

"By the way how many hours do you work?"

"Nine."

"That is satisfactory."

Then with my heart throbbing with joy at my ready success at having found a boss, a master, a buyer for my stock in trade, I started home. But as I was going out through the office, it suddenly dawned on me that I had not ascertained the time in the morning to start work.

So sitting the action to the thought, I returned to the time keeper for the desired information. And to my question she replied "Seven o'clock. Quit in the evening at half past five."

The next morning I was on hand with a pretty blue suit on, ready to go to work. About twenty minutes after having found a boss, a master, a buyer for my stock in trade, I started home. But as I was going out through the office, it suddenly dawned on me that I had not ascertained the time in the morning to start work.

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thing went along smoothly the rest of the day.

Next morning, about five minutes after the whistle blew, the Scotchman gave the assistant foreman a book which to me looked very much like an I. A. of M. Journal, and in fact I am most certain that it was that. Shortly after that I saw the assistant foreman going over behind some machinery for the purpose of reading the book. From there he came straight over to me, and said: "Have you made any settled arrangements regarding wages?" "No, I have not. The foreman told me that if I was satisfactory the wages would be forthcoming, though I had thought of finding out definitely to-day some time although a day is scarcely enough to judge a man's work by."

But since he had mentioned it, I thought we might as well come to a settlement then. "Oh, I have nothing to complain about your work. It is good. I simply wanted to know so that if you were not satisfied you would not come to me raising the dickens. How much did you expect to get?" "I thought, taking everything into consideration, and as my work pleased you, you would certainly give me \$3 a day." "Oh! My, oh! I could not think of paying anything like that. There is not a man in the shop receiving that much." "That is nothing to me; I am out for H. Brown & Self, and if I can get the money, I am going to do it, no difference who works for less." "I am in for keeping up the wages as much as any other man, but were I to give you such wages, every man in the shop would want the same, and besides, I am instructed by the head of the firm not to pay any more than twenty-two and a half cents an hour."

"You cannot get me for that amount."

"What is the smallest you would accept?" "Two seventy-five." "I could not pay that much." "Then I will quit at noon."

That ended my dealings with the firm and boss. When the boss was gone, I called a fellow to me, the one who had first accosted me and said to him: "I thought you told me this was a union shop. 'It is.' 'Yes.' This is a dickens of a union shop. It is a union organized scab of a place, that's what it is. You told me you only worked nine hours a day here." "So we do." I then said, "You start at 7 o'clock in the morning, and work till 12 at noon. That is five hours, is it not?" And from half past twelve o'clock to half past five are five hours, is it not?" And five and five make ten." "Yes, but you see we quit at noon on Saturdays." "Yes, you work every Saturday, don't you?" "Yes. But then we get time and a quarter for that."

"I have been working in a shop for about three years and have been getting \$2.85 for nine hours, and time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sunday. It was not a union shop, either. And here in your union shop, with its cast iron rules (pointing to them on the wall, for there they hang, a great long code of them, some the worst I ever saw). They want a man to work for twenty-two and a half cents an hour, and do not want to pay more lest the other men would dare to ask for the same. I would not work in a place like this for less than \$3." All he could say to this was: "I don't blame you."

I then went over to the Scotchman and said about the same to him. He got huffy about it, and began vilifying the Socialists, saying they were union wreckers and peace disturbers, and other things. I do not remember. He also said that when he belonged to a labor union, he wanted to belong to a labor union, and not to a political organization. "Yes," I said, "you want to belong to an abortion on the labor movement, such as the I. A. of M., that is yelling scab and union wrecker at others the whole year around, while it itself acts, and in reality is but an employment agency, for the capitalist, for whose benefit together with his labor lieutenant it is especially kept in line, to furnish to that despicable vampiric, the labor fakir, something to suck at in the shape of a treasury kept full by the gullible, dues-paying rank and file, and to the capitalist a bargain counter where he procures cheap labor. And politics are let in at the back door by the fakirs who stomp the country before election for parties of the capitalist class and advertise their stock in trade by labor demonstrations such as we have seen last labor day; the so-called industrial parade in this city before election, where the workers were trotted out like so many cattle whipped into line is another example."

"You Socialists are always hollering politics in the union. I don't believe in taking politics into the union to keep the men divided. I am as good a Socialist as you; I came from a good Socialist town as ever was." "Where did you come from?" "Glasgow."

"Get out with your 'as-good-as-Socialist-as-you' Glasgow, middle-class bosh. I don't want to hear anything about it. I went but a very short distance from the shop and met a young man I knew, who said to me: 'What is the matter?' 'What are you going home this time of day for?' 'I quit.' 'That must be a great place over there. Not less than fifteen men quit in the last two weeks.'"

I went on home, got my dinner, and went out in the afternoon to look for work in the lower part of Allegheny. Just as I was going to go into Taylor & Wilson's place I met coming out a machinist with whom I was acquainted. On greeting each other, I asked him if he was in there looking for work and he said he was. "How do things look for work?" "They are no good." "You can get a job at the Pittsburgh Machine Tool Co." "To the ——— with that place. I just quit there the other day. The first thing when I went in there the superintendent asked me for my card, or rather if I had one."

What I could learn from his story, his experience was in the main about the same as mine. He then told me of his troubles with the I. A. of M.; how, when he was working at Demlar, Pa., about a year ago, he and several other went out on strike, and a member of No. 52 Lodge I. A. of M. took his job; in other words, he was scabbed on by a member of the same lodge of the I. A. of M. that he himself belonged to. Then

he told me that when he was working at R. Hoe & Co.'s in New York, about three years ago, he was getting \$2.75 per day, and at the behest of the labor fakirs, Warner and some others, the shop went out on strike for \$2.50. After staying out for several weeks, they went back at a reduction, because he went they worked in gangs, and what work the gang turned out over its regular pay roll was divided among the men according to the percentage that each one's pay amounted to. This, after the strike, was taken from them. They were no longer able to make the extra money, and many of them were compelled to go back for less than they had previously received. These incidents in the history of pure and simpledom also go to show ever more and more forcibly the fact that they have not only outlived their usefulness, but have become a hindrance to the betterment of the working class, a stumbling block in the way of progress.

From what I have shown relative to the Pittsburgh Machine Tool Co., you will readily see that this must be a union shop (certainly must when almost every one there claims to belong to the I. A. of M. and the superintendent asks you for your card). Well, the fact of the matter is, from what I can learn, and I have been around a great deal in this vicinity, that where the I. A. of M. has the greatest hold, there the wages are lowest and they have also the meanest shop rules to contend with. Such has been my experience, and the experience of others. I will here give you a few of the shop rules that are stuck up in the Pittsburgh Machine Tool Co., and there must be at least about twenty-five of them altogether.

1. There is a clock register that the men are compelled to ring up in the morning, when starting or quitting at noon, on starting after dinner, and on quitting in the evening. Failure to do so at any time, and you must report to the timekeeper in order to receive the pay for that time.

2. If you wish to lay off a day, you must report the same to the foreman the day previous; if you fail to do so your place is filled, if possible, by another man, and you are out of work.

3. Every job is timed in the office, and you must do the job in the specified time or you are not wanted.

4. Each man must keep the belts of his machine tight, so that the greatest possible cut can be taken, and no more than two cuts will be allowed except on permission from the foreman.

5. Any tools taken out of the tool room must be checked up against the one getting them, and such person will be held responsible for the return of the same in as good condition as when taken out. If mutilated in any way, the cost of the same shall be taken out of his wages.

6. Each workman on presenting at the tool room will be given a towel for cleaning the machinery; when dirty he can return it and get a clean one. Any workman losing or failing to return one of these will be charged five cents, the same to be taken out of his wages.

7. Workmen must have their overalls on ready to start work promptly when the whistle blows, and must not put away their tools or make any preparation for leaving the shop before the quitting whistle blows.

The I. A. of M. everywhere is a failure. It has duped the men, and everywhere it gets a shop it cannot protect them. It is used by the manufacturer for the purpose of lowering wages, and in the "union" shops, the only men who receive good wages are the men who do not belong to the union.

Allegheny City, Pa.

SPREADING THE LIE.

(Continued from page 1.)

no reply whatever, except to claim that his party was in favor of trade unions.

After he finished several of his followers jumped up and made a great cry about my taking up the time so that they could not ask questions, and Gustafson, one of the Kautzs from the city, who has admitted he is with them because they are the majority, asked where he could get their rag called the "Workers' Call." (One of the other questions was, did the Socialists mean to confiscate or buy what the capitalist had? Vail answered that. You see it is easy; still he did not give a correct answer.

Another question was: "Who will do the disagreeable work under Socialism, sewer work for instance?" Simons' answer was in effect this: That under Socialism, all would have an education, and that all that work could and would be performed by machinery.

In closing, I wish to say that Simons knew he lied when he made the remark he did. His followers have never had a chance to read the Kautsky resolutions, because to date that paper has carefully avoided publishing it.

These men are out and out crooks. They have unclean records, and I have only to cite the fact that for having embezzled money, as has Morgan from the S. T. & L. A., as per Peter Damm's charges months ago, for having thrown over their wires for women with money, as in the case of Herron, deserting them because they were ill, as in the case of Wilshire, Carey of Massachusetts, with his armory building, the whole broad of job beggars and accepters, the "Socialist" party, "Social Democracy," under whatever name it may appear, is made up of the scoundrelments of humanity.

No wonder they fear and all hate the Socialist Labor Party, and therefore join with the fake "socialist" parties, those ash-barrels of rottenness, the Social Democracy, or "Socialist" Party, that has so many convulsions. They still cry like parrots, "Unity, unity, we ought to have unity."

The Socialist Labor Party is proud of its record, and the least proud part of its record is the fact that we have dragged the rodents of capitalism from their holes, so that anyone can see them.

RICHARD J. WELCH, Pullman, Ill.

DOWNFALL OF THE "VOLKSZEITUNG."

(Continued from page 2.)

organized, and at its formation, I want to emphasize this, those same "old Socialists" took a hand who to-day, with sanctimonious mien, bewail the "splitting up of the movement." And yet, these events do not lie so far behind us. The Socialist Labor Federation afterwards joined the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The fakirs, upon whom the S. T. & L. A. acts like a red rag upon a bull, soon began to victimize the members of those German organizations in the shop and at buildings. At the same time, allurement were held out to them, whereupon most of the German unions, a majority of whom had very much shrunk, surrendered. "Business considerations" brought them back into the camp of those whom grouped around their red flags, they had at one time fought so bitterly.

And well did those men do who did not forget all they learned, who had preserved a vestige of the revolutionary spirit, when at that time they made a start in the right direction. Perhaps they would again be in our ranks, if the battle against fakirism, did not endanger their bread and butter.

Other "progressists" have become more "quiet," more easy going or entirely "tired."

In keeping with the motto: "Take it easy," they "more ahead slowly;" they "bore from within," which means that they let the fakirs do as they like and permit themselves to be led by the nose.

MORAL BLOWS FOR THE KANGAROO.

There may be tender-hearted people who will consider the expression I have used as being too sharp. They may know among the element I have portrayed, many a one who, personally, is a "good fellow," and pleasant companion.

Granted.

But never has the truth of the old saying that "an honest fool can do more harm than a crafty scoundrel" been demonstrated in our movement by a greater number of examples than during the last few years. And if those "good fellows" are such fools as to allow themselves, thoughtlessly, to be used as the tools of slick individuals, whose course is dictated only by a regard for their own welfare, then they stand in the way of our cause just like these individuals themselves and must be treated like them.

We are not in the movement to please Tom, Dick or Harry. It is not a social bug where agreeableness, peacefulness and complaisance become virtues, but we see in our movement a struggle about to be or not to be; a struggle the stake of which is our all. This struggle demands independent thought, firmness of character, relentless determination and undeterred endurance.

And to cultivate these virtues we must have men. An element that jumps this way to-day and that way to-morrow, that to-day maligns what but yesterday it acclaimed, that unthinkingly swallows the clumsiest of lies, and stupidly echoes what it is told by a designing clique—such an element does not belong on the firing line; it is but a hindrance there.

The fighting S. L. P. needs men, it needs combatants—and these are welcome in our ranks.

CLASS CONSCIOUS TACTICS.

It Doubles the Socialist Labor Party Vote in Tacoma Washington.

TACOMA, Wash., April 3.—The S. L. P. vote in yesterday's municipal election, which was the S. L. P.'s first appearance in municipal elections, was double that cast for Mulleney and Remmel last fall.

Ward 2. Benj. Rudnick, 31; in 1900, 7.

Ward 3. Geo. C. McShane, 35; in 1900, 17.

Ward 4. S. A. Kinnam, 11; in 1900, 11.

Ward 5. H. P. Jorgensen (for two years), 33; Wm. J. Hoag (for one year), 36; in 1900, 21. Total, 112.

Total vote in the above four wards in 1900 was 56.

The Social Democracy had not the courage to put up a ticket, as they are in pretty bad shape, owing to the conflicting claims of Theosophy, Spiritualism, and colony schemes, not to speak of the energy they have exhausted in their "unity" fight. They had not sufficient fight left in them to take their proper place as a capitalist decoy duck, and this is opening the eyes of many a workman, hitherto misled by them.

We opposed the Republicans alone in Ward 2, the Democrats being also in a dying state, they had no candidates in several other wards, thus leaving the Republicans a walk over. The campaign was a quiet one, the only meetings and public agitation being done by the Socialist Labor Party.

We are well satisfied with the result, especially as at all our meetings and in our literature we made special reference to the Labor Fakirs, and the necessity for Socialist trade unionism, as well as to the claims of "Socialism." The result shows that this policy does not lose us votes, as some would have us believe, but even if did, WE WILL KEEP AT IT, FOR THAT IS THE ONLY POLICY THAT CAN WIN IN THE END.

A. S.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

New and Second Hand.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW. LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT

F. Brunner & Son, 671-673 Communipaw

L. Goldman's Printing Office,

Cor. New Chambers & William Sts.

works with Type Setting Machine

German and English

TYPICAL CAPITALISM.

(Continued from page 1.)

proper status in society as wealth producers; as it is they are at the mercy of this cold-blooded skinner. Under the guidance of the S. T. & L. A. they soon would become class-conscious and with that solidarity of purpose characteristic of the S. T. & L. A., would soon better their condition immeasurably. It might be well to add that this exploiter of labor lives in one of the finest mansions in the city which he has built within the last few years. This man is considered one of our business stars of the first magnitude; so much for John.

Our city fathers here are completely under the control of the leading capitalists here. If they want a street the aldermen vote it to them; if they want one paved the aldermen get the measure through one way or another. One of them was chiefly instrumental in closing Romeny street for the Schenectady Locomotive Works to the detriment of a number of poor wage workers, who evaded their little homes below the works and were shut off from their direct and main avenue to the principle part of the city. He is now visiting his native land, Germany, and his friends often wonder how he could afford it. But he has the very best plum on the board. Sometimes I wonder if it pays to be an alderman.

The Democrats and Republicans on the board are like two white beans; a stranger would think they belonged to one party. They are unanimous on all measures, especially giving streets away to street railway corporations.

To the uninitiated Albany would appear to be wiser than Schenectady, for they sell their franchises; but the question was asked the other night by one interested, which was the most expensive to the company, to buy this franchise in Albany or to get them for "nothing" in Schenectady?

There was one street that the aldermen gave away too quickly, which seemed to dissatisfy the Mayor, who promptly called a halt by vetoing the ordinance, but, in the goodness of his heart, he repented his hasty action and withdrew his veto after the street railway had shown very clearly how necessary it was for them to have this street.

We had here on April 3rd J. O. Connel of machinist union fame. His business here was to advise those machinists on the outside of the union to get under cover before the great tug of war took place on May 20th for a nine hour day. Incidentally he wanted to impress on the audience that the machinists of the 20th Century were composed of nothing but intellectual giants and that carpenters and brick masons looked like thirty cents along side of them.

O'Connell preached the gospel of brother Capital and brother Labor, and told his audience he was not in favor of depriving brother Capital of his just share of the product he does not create.

O'Connell showed to his own satisfaction that when machinists were well organized in his union that the millennium would be inaugurated and that strike and boycotts and kindred labor troubles would disappear. The nine hour day he claimed would give employment to 16,000 more machinists as there were today 150,000 members of the craft in the United States; and in Schenectady where two machinists were looking for one job one machinist would have two masters chasing him around begging him to go to work for them. Beautiful picture!

His speech was full of glaring contradictions and he proved himself the genuine fakir THE PEOPLE has often shown him to be. A few of the comrades were in the hall, but as no questions were invited they had no opportunity of exposing O'Connell.

However, at the meeting of the S. T. & L. A. the next evening, Comrade Markley took up the nine-hour day and pointed out clearly that such a reduction in the hours of labor emanating from pure and simple tactics could never bring any real benefits to the wage workers; and cited several instances, of which, among them, were the brick masons and carpenters of our city. He showed that it has only intensified labor, that the men produced more wealth under the nine-hour day than they would in eleven hours under the old system.

He showed that a nine-hour day could only be successful in benefiting the working class by emanating from a class conscious body such as the S. T. & L. A., where solidarity of purpose cemented the men together in action.

The vigorous agitation carried on by the S. L. P. in this city has caused the two old capitalist parties to raise their heads and sniff the air. They scent danger.

They are forced to establish permanent clubs composed of duped wage workers and political fakirs. This shows that both capitalist parties fear that the time has come when the wage worker needs to be watched, in fact corralled.

So when we come to look at the situation in this city with its thousands of wage slaves, mostly ignorant of the first principles of economics, we say, here is a field for the vigorous S. L. P., which with good hard work will bear fruit a thousand fold.

Already Socialism is a household word and we can see evidences of the working class beginning to move towards the path which will one day lead them to the goal of their emancipation, the Socialist Republic; where capitalism with its cruel lash that spares neither age nor sex, will be past history and men can live as human beings should, instead of in the cannibalistic way we find around us.

So we would say to the wage slaves of Schenectady, of either sex, wake up! The Socialist Labor Party is calling you to action, your freedom from wage slavery rests with you and you alone! We are fast approaching a point in economic development when it will be either one thing or the other—absolute freedom or perpetual slavery!

If you receive this paper without having subscribed, DO NOT reject; someone else has paid for it. Read it carefully, hand it to your neighbor when through. Date of expiration on every wrapper; renew it yourself.

WARD H. MILLS.

Dallas, Tex.

CLEAR UTTERANCES.

A Soc. list of the Lone Star State to His Fellow Citizens.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF TEXAS:

That "differences" exist between the Social Democracy "socialists" the dozen or more independent organizations in the United States and in Europe is evident. The party press of the various factions declare that the disagreements are over questions of "tactics," that the essential ideas of all are identical.

The class conscious socialist takes issue with the statement. At the risk of touching a nerve, I shall manipulate the scalpel so as to make a clean cut to the bone. Socialism knows but one course of procedure: It is that the working class conscious dispossessed class shall conquer the national, state, county and municipal administrative powers, and institute legislation that will abolish the existing anarchic and archaic system of production, and substitute therefor the co-operative commonwealth through which the working class will be the only class, and in which each worker receives the full product of his labor.

The only possible question of "tactics" involved is as to whether this desideratum shall be achieved by the ballot or by the bullet, by civic means or in the "battle of Armageddon." Until the proletariat, the propertyless-dispossessed class—shall have achieved class-conscious solidarity, socialism will never be accomplished.

This is the conclusion of the great Marx and of his co-worker Engels. And it is the central idea of every acknowledged authority on social economics since their time. To ignore or side track this central idea is to deny the class struggle.

A socialist party is not worthy of the name unless it is comprised of men whose interests as proletarians are identical, and proletarians' interests can be identical only when they are proletarians—workers disposed of everything save their labor power. When such an individual becomes a socialist he feels the meaning of the word "class-conscious."

He knows what the class struggle signifies; he recognizes the identity of the interests of himself and all others of his class, and he knows his only hope of escape from wage-slavery is through seizure by his class of the law-making power.

Socialism will never be achieved through middle-class means. It will never be accomplished by any party comprised of individuals whose interests are middle-class interests. The middle class is a reactionary class. Its members are willing enough to pull down the fellows above them in order that they may enjoy the spoil. With the interests of the productive workers they have nothing in common. To them "government ownership" and "municipal ownership" are the "Ultima Thule" of economic progress. And with them the capitalist system has no quarrel.

When, however, a middle-class individual sees that the capitalist system has him marked as a victim of its law of expropriation, and realizes that state socialism is only another phase of capitalism, he has made a step in the direction of consciousness that the dispossessed class is soon to be his class, and that his interests are identified with it, and it behooves him to unite his efforts with those of the proletariat.

But it is seldom that an individual, however intelligent he may be, is able to grasp the working class-conscious idea until he is compelled to go to work as a wage slave.

And this is what is the matter with the Social Democracy. It includes in its ensemble too large a contingent of individuals not of the dispossessed wage-earning

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191



This struggle demands independent thought, firmness of character, relentless determination and unflinching endurance. In order to cultivate these virtues, we must have men, an element that jumps this way to-day and that way to-morrow, that in-day maligns what but yesterday it acclaimed, that unthinkingly swallows the clumsiest of lies, and stupidly echoes what it is told by a designing clique—such an element does not belong on the firing line: it is but a hindrance there.

The Fighting S. L. P. needs men, it needs combatants—and these are welcome in our ranks.

MAX FORKER.

THE ARTY PRESS.

As readers of THE PEOPLE have gathered by this time from the reports in these columns during the last few days, the deep-laid and far-reaching conspiracy of an element, now known in the political history of the American Labor Movement as Kangaroo, to capture the English organ of the Socialist Labor Party, has suffered signal shipwreck, a shipwreck that will draw in its wake the smash-up of the conspirators themselves. This episode may be now said to be closed. All that may yet remain to be done is the assessing of the heavy damage done to the Party in the case just won; the trial of the Party's case against the conspirators, which is equivalent to saying the entry of another judgment, plus still heavier damages in favor of the Party; the possible and futile appeals that the Kangaroos now gone daft, may decide to prolong the day of their doom by; etc.; etc.—all that is but like the picking up of the fruit, already shaken down from the tree. The battle has been fought, and lost and won. Poisons of triumph and confidence to be sung by the Party, that—whether on the field of discussion, or the field of physical encounter, or on the field of political conflict, or on the field of legal trial of strength—has thrashed its foe, as few foes ever have been thrashed. The incident now belongs to history. As such, the time now is to consider the lesson it teaches.

The printed organ or organs, through which a party of revolution does its work of agitating, educating and organizing, must be, not only owned and controlled by the party itself, but such organ or organs must never be allowed to pass in any way, however fiduciary, into the hands of any other body over whose existence, and over each of whose individual members, the party has not absolute and prompt control. This principle the S. L. P. partially neglected to observe. It neglected to consider that material and other insidious interests are bound constantly to affect the geography of a political movement, whose outline—boundaries, like the sand-banks that gird the solid shore, are subject to shift, obedient to the action of the economic and political atmosphere. Thus it happened that the Party entrusted the publication of its English organ, THE PEOPLE, to a private association, that, although supposed to consist of Party members only, had a legal existence independent of the Party, and whose membership, operated on by the socio-economic changes of atmosphere, could and, to a large extent, did become alienated from the Party, until they drifted into positive hostility. Thus it came about, eighteen months ago, that the Party was confronted with the serious danger of losing its English mouth-piece. THE PEOPLE—on whose pages the militant Socialists of the land had opened their arteries, by heartily bestowing upon it their talent, their funds, their enthusiasm, and their energies, till it was raised to matchless dignity and unprecedented power—was suddenly pronounced its "valuable piece of property" (language used in one of the Volkzeitung Association papers in the week), by a body whose controlling interests, mental atmosphere, and dominant aspirations flew in the face of all that the S. L. P. stood for.

In a sense, the danger was all. A paper consists not in a name. Nothing

that THE PEOPLE stood for could be, or was taken away from it. Nevertheless, the material scaffolding requisite for systematic circulation, the mailing list, the Post-office permit, and a hundred other appurtenances, all reared by the Party, could be and were captured. That purely physical part of THE PEOPLE served as a pedestal that a collection of mountebanks mounted, from which they attempted to address the Labor Movement, and by which they certainly succeeded in creating no little confusion, however quickly the ass's bray was detected, and they were hooted at.

It does not affect the point that, in the end, the experience was wholesome, the shake-up it brought being of inestimable purifying value. The point remains clear as a pike: the revolutionary movement that has no physical possession of its organ and the requisites thereto, has turned a weapon of its own arsenal into a potential weapon against itself. The lesson was bought. Let it be kept in mind.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Saturday afternoon a public and official celebration took place in this city that was well worth all the display and all the expenses thereof, provided properly appreciated. Amidst music, hunting, official oratory, and in view of a large crowd the cornerstone dedication was made of the Record Hall of New York, whose solid marble walls are rising majestically carefully reared under exquisite fire-proof conditions.

When Court-Houses, Battle Ships, Municipal Buildings, State or National Capitols are raised, and moneys appropriated for the casual on-looker may be pardoned for not seeing what really is happening. He may even jeer at the Socialist contention that capitalist Government is government for the Capitalist Class, in that the moneys expended are for the protection of property, i. e., a thing of which the Working Class has none, and the Capitalist Class has all. The casual on-looker may be pardoned for not "seeing." The dust raised by the pretences that cluster around such events is enough to blind all but those gifted with the best of sight. Otherwise in the instance of the Record Hall.

The Record Hall is to be the depository of the titles to real estate. It is for that purpose and no other. In other words: A costly building is raised as part of the governmental lodgments of the city, for the exclusive protection of interests in which not one man in a hundred of the population has, the remotest interest; and that building is given proportions that are palatial, in striking contrast with the homes of the workers, and the lifeless matter entrusted to its keeping is guarded with life-saving precautions that are conspicuous by their absence from the quarters where the working class is housed!

All great issues can be summed up in few words. The issue that is up to-day before the people of the land is this: Which of the two clashing principles shall prevail, the principle that the Working Class has at heart, or the principle that the Capitalist Class builds on? The former declares: "Life is more precious than property;" the latter asserts: "Property is more precious than Life."

The marble, fire-proof Record Hall is a monument that illustrates both the absurd inhumanity that capitalist tenets lead to, and also the pregnant truth that Capitalist Government is for the Capitalist Class, i. e., for the stolen goods that it terms its PROPERTY.

MAY DAY RAYS.

'Tis not only upon the beautiful, but also upon the ugly: 'tis not only upon the just, but also upon the unjust that the rays of the rising sun fall, and thereby illumine them. Likewise with the May Day sun: its rays throw light not upon the militant, class-conscious proletariat only; they also throw light upon the cravens that creep under the mantle of Socialism, and, fully aware of their own incapacity to deal with the Social Question from the mainly stand that the Question demands, seek to bring it down the level of a slight-of-hand affair, where their own mediocre and double-dealing powers may afford them a chance to figure.

May Day is that international celebration of the Wage Slave, appointed by himself, for the purpose of attesting the fullness of his class' programme. It is on May Day that the full significance of the Movement of the Proletariat is made manifest. A Movement of final emancipation for the race, the Movement of the Proletariat is arrayed against one and all of the superstitions and mystifications that the Class of the Masters have managed to benumb the minds of the Working Class with, so as to keep it divided, and its limbs fettered so as to prevent it from striking the blow that is to deliver it. May Day, accordingly, is planted on the rock-bed of Science and Humanity, Knowledge and Sentiment; it is, accordingly, the utterance of a practical aspiration; it is, accordingly, an epitomized declaration of the principle of the Class Struggle; it is, in fine, pre-eminently of political significance, and an annual sledge-hammering trumpet-blast

of the pregnant, manly utterance: "The emancipation of the Working Class must be the achievement of the Working Class itself!" Upon this fact, together with the militant Socialists who uphold it the world over, the rays of the May Day sun throws its light, bringing out both the principle and its apostles into bold, illumined relief.

That the light of that same sun also falls upon the cravens who would degrade the great issue, and, thus plucking the cloak of night from off their backs, exposes them to public gaze, is proved regularly every year. This year the cravens in Los Angeles, Cal., take the palm.

As our readers have been informed by communications from Los Angeles, the Kangaroo Social Democrats, who pose as Socialists, proposed to the Pure and Simple central organization of that city to join them in a May Day celebration. Does the Socialist cloak of such proposition fit the proposer? Let events answer. Thanks to the propaganda of the S. L. P. the significance of May Day is pretty generally known. A be-ignited pure and simple delegate, present at that particular meeting, had some inkling of the matter. "What," exclaimed he, "is May Day celebration? That's a political affair!" and he objected.

What, thereupon, was the conduct of the Kangaroo Social Democratic proposer? Did he seek to enlighten this dense brother? Did he say: "Yes, May Day is a political affair, and it is natural and right that it be so," and did he then proceed to tear the scales from the eyes of this blind member of the Working Class, and the rest of the delegates, by proving to them that the whole Labor Question was pre-eminently a political question, impossible of solution except by the class-conscious action of the Working Class against the Capitalist Class? NO! He ducked. A true "Borer from Within," he resorted to jugglery, and showed the white feather.

His answer was that May Day was only a preparation for that "other Labor Day in September!" In other words: May Day, the day appointed by the Working Class itself, irrespective, and in the teeth, of their exploiters, and as a demonstration of the workers' class-consciousness, is but a preparation for that "Labor Day," so-called, granted by capitalist politicians to the workers, like slave-owners might grant a holiday to their slaves, and at which the workingman and the capitalist, or his political lackeys, meet, and in "harmonious speeches" trample upon the principle of the Class Struggle, and insult the dignity of the Working Class, with declamations on the "Brotherhood of Capital and Labor!"—The proposition to join was, of course, rejected.

The rays of this year's rising May Day sun will in many other places expose the pseudo-Socialist, and throw its halo upon the militant. Yet it is hardly possible that anywhere will it more fully confute, than it did in Los Angeles, the craven Kangaroo Social Democrat, who, decking himself with the trappings of Socialism, "battles for the emancipation of the race,"—by deserting its standard.

EXHIBIT 3.

The present municipal campaign in West Hoboken, N. J., pulls that "town" out of its humble station, places it alongside it not ahead of the large cities of Rochester, N. Y., and Worcester, Mass., and raises it to the dignity of a historic exhibit. As has happened in Rochester, where the Social Democracy log-rolled with the Democratic party; and as happened in Worcester, where that same Social Democracy log-rolled with the Republican party; in short, as happened in those two leading cities, where that alleged Socialist party of workmen boddled with one or other of the blood-stained parties of the capitalist class, in the present West Hoboken municipal election, the Social Democracy reaches logical finale by the boddling with all the parties of capital simultaneously. Besides the Socialist Labor Party ticket, there are in this West Hoboken municipal contest, four other tickets: the regular Democratic, the regular Republican, the "Citizens," and the Social Democratic ticket. Now, then, upon all these four tickets there appears the same candidate for one of the Justices of the Peace,—Morris Eichmann. Can there be any completer exhibit?

The time is on when the thinking portion of the land must understand that it is bound to exercise the same judgment when it chooses a political party as when it chooses a coat. No thinking man will take any salesman's words; he will examine for himself. He does so because experience has taught him that business is swindle. Experience—as amply illustrated, and now corroborated by the exhibit of the Social Democracy of West Hoboken,—teaches that the capitalist class has introduced into their politics the chicanery that they practise in their shops. As they advertise their shoddy for "all wool," as they advertise their stone-dust for flour, as they deal in fraudulent fires and failures, so likewise do they act in politics. Politics are the means by which they barricade themselves in power: by the aid

of politics they entrench themselves behind the guns—legislative and executive, as well as military—to preserve their usurped authority. Politics is the breath in their nostrils. This breath is endangered by the awakening sense of the Working Class, and its organization by the S. L. P. In view of this, the Capitalist Class recognizes that the fly-paper quality of its own old-time parties is losing in sticking power. The Working-men voters are naturally gravitating towards the S. L. P. This, if carried too far, means the death of capitalism. Under such conditions, a shoddy Socialism, a fraudulent Socialism, a Socialist party that uses S. L. P. expressions, but that practises capitalist infamy, is needed as a shield for the Capitalist Class. Thus birth is given to the Kangaroo Social Democracy, that cribs the S. L. P., while in practice it builds armories for the capitalists, grants them franchises, accepts jobs and money from them, and harmoniously log-rolls with their candidates.

Let "Exhibit 3," now furnished by West Hoboken, be a sign-post to guide the workmen in the picking of their way through the labyrinthian ways of the nation's politics.

[N. B.—The four official tickets, betraying the connection between the out-spoken parties of capital and their Social Democratic stool-pigeon, are for inspection in this office.]

Political and Economic.

The "loss that the S. L. P. suffered" in recently winning the case by which the "Volkzeitung" tried to rob the party of its national English organ has yet to be given to us by the San Francisco "Advance," the Chicago "Workers' Call," and the "Cleveland Citizen." All along, whenever the party won, there was a yell of, "The Buzza-Saw loses another tooth." "Five more actions against the S. L. P. won by us!" We tried to keep tabs on that, but we soon tired, as we tired of counting the number of times that the S. L. P. was "killed," or "defeated again." This case, bearing with it so much, being the turning point of so many things in the Party's fight against the dastardly attempt of the "Volkzeitung," cannot be less than the "loss of at least forty odd cases for the S. L. P." We expect to hear, as the news reaches far out into the country, that we have lost a progressively great number of decisions. We are accustomed to being "buried," and really the resurrections that have taken place are little short of miraculous. In this last burial, we believe that the account will follow the "Volkzeitung" festival crowd, which has 4,000 in New York, 8,000 in Chicago and 10,000 in San Francisco. This latest news is good for innumerable defeats, and will keep up the courage of the Kangaroos for at least two days.

"The Revellie," Butte organ of the Organized Scabbers, and one of the Marcus Daly newspapers, has a cartoon in which a gigantic tree labeled "The \$1,250,000,000 Steel Trust" is drawing the nourishment away from the roots of other trees labeled small "Small Dealer" and "Small Producer." Now this would have been in a measure correct had that organ of reactionary, fleeing-on-a-small-scale, cowardly Democracy placed all the roots of all the trees on the wage worker, the miners of Montana included. There should, also, have been several small bushes, or little pestiferous weeds growing from the wage workers, and among them should have been the "Revellie." Or better still, the labor fakir brood, might have been represented as training the roots of those trees in such a way that they would strike deeper and into a more vital part of the worker. Such is the calling of the fakir, and such is the work that the "Revellie" is engaged in. It is owned by the Daly interests, and it afforded him a large measure of support when he was alive. Through it he was able to fleece the miners with more security to himself, and with less work to the men whom he employed to see that the fleeing machinery ran smoothly.

The "Cleveland Citizen," in commenting on the recent election says: "It is to Tom Johnson's credit that he turned down with a dull thud practically every dirty labor skate in town." Then the "Citizen" admits there is such a thing as a skate, and that he is dirty. It also admits that Johnson turned most of them down, but it implies that there were a few that were not turned down. Can it be that the "Citizen" knows who they are? Perhaps some other remarks in the same writup will throw light on this subject. The "Citizen" also says: "Tom Johnson was elected—well, because he is Tom Johnson." "He is shrewd enough to know that the majority of the voters of this city hate the private ownership of corporations—he played strong on the municipal ownership—carrying with him four or five thousand populist, step at a time, socialists, too." Now the descriptions given exactly fit the editor of the "Citizen" and the people who train with him. Perhaps this good fellow Johnson, this three-cent-fare Johnson, this idol of the step-at-a-time-socialist Tom Johnson, found one labor skate and perhaps a dirty one at that, whom he did not turn down, and that skate may be the editor of the "Cleveland Citizen."

For a New Georgia Cotton Mill.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 16.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Waycross, Ga., a movement was begun recently to build a \$200,000 cotton factory at that place. More than \$22,000 was subscribed within an hour. George W. Deen and other capitalists are at the head of the enterprise. Cotton-mill men in South Carolina have agreed to take \$100,000 of the capital stock, if Waycross will raise the other \$100,000.

TOM JOHNSON.

Exceptional is the opportunity offered by the election of Tom Johnson for Mayor of Cleveland, O., to study the "Boring from Within," or, which is the same, the "Opportunism" method "for the promotion of a cause,"—a method quite in vogue, and very much under discussion just now.

The "Hit from the Without" method, otherwise "Frontal Attack," or "Straight Course" that the Socialist Labor Party adheres to, and which the Party sets up as a test of the sincerity and character of a Movement, is variously opposed. With most of its opponents, their unqualified failure is a complete answer. But simple failure, however crass, does not do full justice to "Opportunism." The genius of "Opportunism," or "Boring from Within," is best comprehended when scrutinized in the state of what it calls success. Such a state Tom Johnson's election now presents.

The Single Tax, as a Movement, started in New York. The '88 Mayoralty campaign in this city was only a first tentative step. It was not until the Single Tax made its debut as a Movement. How did it manage? True to the S. L. P. test of sincerity, the Single Taxer of that year said what he meant, and meant what he said. He believed in the Single Tax as the solution of the problem of "Involuntary Poverty." His creed was summed up in the slogan: "Abolish the landlord, then capitalists and workmen alike will flourish like the green bay, the farmers' profits will be a hundred fold, the latter's earnings will rival the capitalists." The fallacy, the worse than fallacy of such tenets, has been often exposed in these columns. This is not the place to go into that. The point is that the Single Taxer was not ashamed to utter what he believed, and to take his stand by what he uttered. The Single Tax flag was run up the mainmast; those on board, who did not believe in it, were thrown overboard. No "Opportunism" there; no thought of "Boring from Within." It was a "Hit from the Without," "Frontal Attack," "Straight Course" policy. The Single Tax went down in that campaign never to rise again. Its absurdities broke its back. But while gazing at the wreck, the smile of derision over its silly theory would die away to make room for the admiration always due to conviction sincerely held, and being so held, brought to the touch.

With the break-down of the Single Tax Movement in 1887, there were left only fragmentary manifestations, some odd, others odder: There were Single Tax "campaigns" reported in Delaware, then landing in jail and being photographed; there were Single Tax colonies reported elsewhere; and more recently there was, in the opinion of the St. Paul of the Single Tax, Thos. G. Shearman, that cloud-burst of Single Taxism in the Transvaal, carried on the point of the British bayonets. Hand in hand with these signs of physical decline, the signs of moral decline were perceived in the Single Tax Movement. As it happens with all the fallacies, a rebuff demoralized its Single Tax upholders. The one-time bold Single Taxer grew craven: the one-time frank and out-spoken apostle of the gospel of profits became double-faced. "Opportunism" became his device; "Bore from Within" became his slogan. And what that means has been just exemplified in Cleveland, O.

Tom Johnson, the Mary Magdalen of Single Taxism, ran for Mayor on a platform that ignored the Single Tax; he ran in a city which led all others in the heels-over-head fad of so-called "Good-Government," that is to say, the fad that the rottenness of municipal government can be cured by separating its elections from State or National elections; in other words, he sailed on the crest of a wave that repudiated Single Tax thought: The Single Tax theory implies not merely State but National legislation; the "Cleveland theory" excludes both State and National issues. While so running; while supported by Single Tax circulars that had, for their sole Single Taxism, Henry George's bust; while commending himself to and drawing his vote mainly from the capitalist and other Labor fleeing wards of the city, and losing heavily in the Labor wards;—while doing that, Tom Johnson and his agents "let it be known" that he was a Single Taxer. In conduct, everything except what he claimed to be, Tom Johnson was elected, and his election heralded, justly enough, as a triumph of "Opportunism."

He who says "Opportunism" implies the abandonment of principle, and the opportunity of the individual to promote his own private ends together with those of his pursuivants; he who says "Boring from Within" implies the admission that his own ship is wrecked, and that he takes refuge on board the enemy's galleon.

Bona fide Movements know no "opportunism" but that of grabbing the foe by the throat and despatching him.

Josiah Flynt, who has been writing articles on criminals, has a chance to do a little for the good of the public, instead of doing a great deal for the good of himself. He has made certain statements about the dishonesty of New York officials, but, unfortunately, he has neglected to state who those officials were. In this he is like the average reformer and "exposer." Any idiot could string together a lot of charges, but willingness to back those charges is characteristic only of the honest man. THE DAILY PEOPLE, in reviewing some of Flynt's work, called attention to its indefinite nature, and opined, from the way that everything was hazed and made up as misleading as possible, that Flynt was an A-1 bluff. When he made his charges relative to New York, and knowing New York officials as we do, we know that even more than is alleged is true, he also neglected to be specific. Unless he now becomes forward and makes good his charges, and accepts the challenge and defiance of the New York police commissioners, the detectives, and officials generally, we shall be justified in asserting that Flynt is one of the grafters, and is, moreover, just as corrupt and just as cowardly as any one of the persons whom he presumed to arraign.

THE GLORIOUS "PER CAPITA."

(With Compliments to Per Capita Carroll D. Wright.)

When you walk along the street with nothing in your pocket, you are astonished when some statistically inclined person informed you that you are by no means a pauper, as "your per capita of the money in the country amounts to \$12.10 2-5." The careful and industrious man who wishes his wealth to increase, and who holds all his wealth under the delightful heading of per capita, looks with concern upon the increase of the birth rate, and sighs a profound and just sigh when he finds that the general state of health is good and that people are not dying as they should. Each infant that comes into the world, and each man that tenaciously hangs onto life does other beings a great wrong, because their lack of consideration in these matters has a tendency to decrease the per capita, and render the whole nation just so much poorer.

If there are ten dollars in a community, and there are ten persons, then the per capita is one dollar. Yet were one of the persons, in the course of human events, to give birth to a child, then disaster overtakes the community, because the per capita is only 90.9 cents. On the other hand, were a person to have the necessary spirit of sacrifice and die, then, to the great joy and comfort of all concerned, the per capita would merrily soar to \$1.11, and prosperity would be abroad in the land.

This is not a nation of poor men. Each man, woman, and child owns, in a per capita way, so many bricks, laths, nails, dollars, doughnuts, railway ties, office buildings, rail-fences, acres of land, feather beds, sub-marine boats, Easter eggs, cows, books, undershirts, bonnets, engines, plugs of tobacco, bolted onions, street cars, policemen, fire shovels, news papers, etc.—not to speak of taxes—and he or she consumes them with the regularity of clock-work. You may object that you have no such things. O, yes, you have, the per capita is very evenly distributed, and it is increasing all the time, so a man who complains is not worthy of the name of American.

The "American Grocer" has just come forward with some figures which prove that drinking is on the increase. An average of four and one half cents a day is spent on drinking. So this proves that there is no man who is a drunkard, and none who does not drink, for surely a decent, honest, law-abiding citizen could not think of alighting his fractional schooner when it came around. One drink a day is very little, and if you take more than one you deprive someone else of his share. A man who sits down to a cold bottle, and rushes the bottle till the night grows old, and pays for the bottle several dollars, has drunk in that time the per capita of many years, and he will have to work assiduously to keep his record. He usually does. The honest, hard-drinking man, who devotes himself in a steady, dogged, systematic way to the disposal of his per capita, always accomplishes more than the mere brilliant drinker who is all shine and glitter, but who lacks the staying equalities necessary to compete in these days of large operations.

Inspiring indeed is the sight of a member of the Epworth League or the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as she rises to take her morning or evening per capita. Her efforts are humble, but without her the balance of special heavy brew "Export" would be on the wrong side of the ledger, and we could not hold our head up among the nations of the earth.

Did you ever think, as you decided that your daily allowance would be four cents and a fraction's worth of imported cognac, what a wise provision the statistician is? Without him we could never know when we could have another, nor would we know when it was proper to leave a little in the cask for form's sake. Without him, who, when he is without a shelter, could draw the per capita coverlets over his head, and thank heaven that the per capita increase of roof was so great that he now had forty-two more square inches than he had five years ago? It is so very consoling when the pavements are cold. Try it once and see how gratifying it is.

Then when you have done that, take the per capita glass from the per capita shelf, and fill yourself a per capita dram. As you sit before the blazing logs in the gas stove, and reflect that during this generation there has been a per capita increase of 72 per cent in the amount of coal mined, you can look back with contempt at your barbaric ancestors who had nothing but an ax and a forest from which to draw their fuel. As the potent elixir of Kentucky plays its merry music on your heart strings, and you reach for the biscuit, does it not exalt you to think that there has been a marvelous increase in the per capita increase of wheat? Have another biscuit on the strength of it, and also indulge in a little glass fruit, the per capita increase of which has been 9 per cent in ten years. Really, you may as well have your share.

You say that if there has been an increase in the amount of clothing, shoes, food, and buildings, your clothes are full of holes, and your coat is easily pierced by the wind? Ah, but there is a large amount of atmosphere that must be distributed, per capita. Perhaps you are taking too much. Some of the things, you know, are statistical and oratorical atmosphere, and you may be in the draught. But it is un-American to complain. Be a man. Stand up before the world, and tell all nations that yours is the greatest nation—on the per capita basis—on the face of the globe. Show to them what the per capita increase has been, and do not mind such a little thing as want. You have some part of everything in your humble, per-capita way, and that should satisfy you, unless you are beyond all bore and reason.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I must say the Socialist Labor Party is a very admirable organization.

UNCLE SAM—It does you credit to say so.

B. J.—And that the S. L. P. men are untiring, enthusiastic, self-sacrificing—

U. S.—And sound as a die—

B. J.—Yes, and sound as a die, too, cannot be denied.

U. S.—So much the better for you that you realize that.

B. J.—And that the work of education—

U. S.—And organization—

B. J.—Yes, of organization, too, that they are doing is invaluable; I am ready to admit it entitles them to greatest respect and admiration.

U. S.—Jonathan, you are exceptionally cleared-and, to-day. For once, I incline to the belief that there is "intellect into you."

B. J.—For all these reasons I think it is a pity that they carry their principles to a point that is excessive, so excessive that they make themselves ridiculous, even put themselves in the light of insinuating what is not true,—

U. S.—Make it short! What are you driving at?

B. J.—I'll tell you. The S. L. P. has been making a great noise about the circumstance that a Social Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace was endorsed, in last week's municipal election in West Hoboken by the old capitalist parties and by the "Citizens' party, which I admit is also capitalist. How can a man help it if others choose to endorse him?

U. S.—Well, Jonathan, I must right here take back all the compliments I have just been bestowing on your intellect. You are the same old stuffed goose.

B. J. (angrily)—Could you prevent being endorsed by other people?

U. S.—The first stuffing you are stuffed with is as to this "endorsing." The S. L. P. has said not a word about "endorsing." What it has branded that Social Democratic candidate and his party for allowing, is the appearance of his name on the official ballots of the Republican, of the Democratic and of the Citizens' party.

B. J.—What is the difference?

U. S.—Is there any law that can compel a man to take a certain public office?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—That being so, no man is compelled to allow his name to appear on an official ballot. Any man whose name does so appears has the right to order it taken off; if he does not so order, it means that he is willing to run on want ticket. One thing is to be "endorsed." That no one can prevent; a simple repudiation is all that one can do in such a case. Another thing, however, is to allow your name to appear on an official ballot. He who does that allows a thing to be done that he can prevent. If he don't prevent it, he endorses the platform of that party. And that's what that Social Democrat did and his party allowed him to do in West Hoboken. He pretended to represent the working class, and yet stood upon the platform of the blood-stained platforms of the three capitalist parties!

B. J.—But—

U. S.—No "buts," keep your "buts" for when you are among the Kangaroo noodles. No "buts" until you answer "yes" or "no" to the question: "Is endorsement the same as standing on the official ballot of a party?"

B. J.—No; it is not the same. But—

U. S.—Now, you may go ahead with your "but."

B. J.—Don't you know that that candidate of the Social Democracy issued a handbill saying he was the candidate of the Social Democracy only?

U. S.—I know that. And that makes his case all the more rotten. Such conduct fits in exactly with the S. L. P. theory that the capitalists use such people and parties for decoy ducks. If the man said he was the candidate of parties—that are publicly known to be capitalist, then he or his party could not do that dirty work of decoy. By claiming that he was the candidate of the Social Democracy, which he represented as a workman's party, and yet being in full sympathy with the capitalist labor-decoys by allowing his name to stand on their official ballots,—by doing that he can serve as the decoy that he is and that this whole affair brands both him and his Kangaroo set with being.

B. J.—Well, you men are right.

U. S.—The S. L. P. is right every time. And you should not need my help to escape being galled. The West Hoboken episode is not the only one. It is but a link in the corrupt Kangaroo chain of which armory-building, voting franchises for capitalists, and taking political jobs and moneys from capitalists and their political henchmen, are so many other links.

B. J. scratches his head.

U. S.—Kangaroism is an outpost of Capitalism. Crack its skull wide open.

B. J.—It should be cracked. I'll help!

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Large End of the Telescope.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Chillilcothe is just now peering at the light of day through the shades of hardened experience in the way of dirty rascality and confusion. Three or four years ago, Socialist Labor Party speakers tried to organize a section, but in a manner failed; that is, the section never held a quorum and never returned anything to the State Committee as such. Comrade B. F. Keirard spoke from the Court House steps on different occasions. One of the meetings produced two members for the Party. The last time, however, four more were added, but we never had members enough to transact any business.

It was on this remarkable occasion that D. C. Hogan tried to interrupt the meeting with a compromise between "Free Silver" politics and "no politics" in the union or American Federation of Labor politics. To say he was roasted on both sides is only speaking mildly. I believe from the account I have since heard, the A. F. of L. had somewhere between twenty and forty members, say thirty, and in a manner all "Free Silver" and "no politics" in the union Democrats. We have seen the weed sprout in charity's garden until it threatened the very life of its own elements. They tried to starve and kill us in more ways than one, and right in my presence I heard the remark made that "some one wouldn't know anything next"; "Socialism was all right, but it would never come, especially not in OUR day." I began to see what such expressions meant, and saw that they were turning the small end of the telescope toward me, and I finally looked and saw them as they were focused before the lens. I saw the "difficulty." The Socialist Labor Party had no end, tail. There were no squirrel tracks leading up trees.

This spring someone wanted an office and couldn't get it from the Democrats, therefore D. C. Hogan jumped at the idea of swallowing the little S. L. P. and starting one with a tail and fangs. But he was looking into the large end of the telescope, and the legion of votes that he saw were only spots on the lens, but still he fooled over two hundred workmen, and before it is through he will swallow his A. F. of L. or it will give him a stone-bruise on his heel, or his head, or somewhere.

I hope and believe the Fakir has received his death-blow in Chillilcothe. More at another time.

LEWIS FREEMAN.

Chillilcothe, O., April 6.

In The "City of Churches."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The passengers on the Park avenue line of cars, Brooklyn, had the opportunity of witnessing a Good-Friday morning picture which they will carry in memory for some time to come.

It was 6.45 in the morning then a comely widow, young, but showing traces of the poverty, which is part of capitalism, applied at the day nursery on Park avenue near Delancey Place to have her two children, a lovely boy and girl, scarcely out of their baby-hood, taken care of for the day.

It was her first call on such a mission, she had evidently endeavored to support herself and her loved ones without separating herself from them even in the daytime, and had battled with fate as is necessary under Capitalism, until her slender means were exhausted and she had no other alternative than the day nursery.

This nursery does not open until 8 o'clock and she had obtained employment at scanty wages at which she should start at 7 o'clock and so in the cold and damp air of an April morning with her two beautiful little children looking beseechingly into her face, wondering what it all meant, in the shadows of several churches to which worshippers were flocking, she paced up and down in perplexity holding in her hand the working woman's midday meal, a sandwich wrapped in a piece of paper. One glance at the tide told the whole pitiful story and many an eye was dimmed as the car proceeded on its journey leaving behind the sad picture, a picture becoming every day more common under capitalism—a picture which will sooner or later be forever wiped from the slate of life by Socialism through the untiring efforts of the Socialist Labor Party.

MER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7.

Rummage Sales.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The enclosed was sent by me to the New York "Journal," and was suppressed by the paper whose owners' money the Kangaroo Socialist Democrats of your city have begged for and accepted.

C. D. S.

Jacksonville, Ill., April 4.

[Enclosure.]

Jacksonville, Ill., April 8, 1901.
To the Editor of the "Journal":
There is something wrong somewhere, when the ruling class resort to rummage sales and receive the support of the press and pulpit.

On Sundays, the whole of society that attend services, are told that all are brothers and sisters. On Mondays, etc., the press and pulpit, invite them to these sales and sell them old shoes and cast-off clothing, perhaps infected with germs of disease, who know? These proletarians who by necessity have to purchase these worn-out articles, (impregnated with microbes), are hastened to a pauper's grave. A nice way to treat and serve your brothers and sisters!

These sales, from an economic standpoint, are held for the sole purpose of avoiding as long as possible the necessity of taxing the tax payers, who are the ruling class, i. e., the Capitalist and Middle class, of taking care of the poor by taxation.

As long as classes exist, the ruling class will be forced, some day, not far distant to tax themselves, for the sub-

stistence of the poor and you know it. They may postpone it with rummage sales for awhile, but it will come, nevertheless. Charity is no longer charity; it has become a necessity, the vast increasing number of hungry wage slaves have to be taken care of, in order to be exploited and the present system upheld. The rummage sales are an insult to the wage slaves, who produce all of the wealth, and are starving because they produce too much food. Naked because they produce too much clothing, in this land of plenty—where the "full dinner pail" is always in evidence (ditto), and prosperity flows abundantly to those who own the machinery of production, and control the machinery of the government and do not work. As long as men and women are hungry, just so long will society have criminals and paupers. When a member of society (i. e., a member of the community), is forced to accept and patronize rummage sales, you lower their self respect, and they will degenerate and become a burden to society, by going down the social scale.

In self defence, to save civilization, it will become a necessity to adopt Socialism. Then there will be no more classes or rummage sales and all will be producers. Then society will be organized according to the principles of scientific Socialism, and it will come by the ballot, thereby creating the Socialist Republic.

A WORKING MAN.

Driving Deep the Sunk Piers in Tacoma, Wash.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—A few days ago there happened into the S. L. P. headquarters here, an old Scotch sailor from one of the vessels in the harbor. He had got a pamphlet at one of our street meetings and came up to get acquainted with some "comrades," for he turned out to be one of Mr. J. Keir Hardie's followers, and a "Socialist," of course. Before he left Tacoma, he found out there were different Socialists in the U. S., to what they have in Britain.

Thinking something might be done in the way of recruiting this trusting proletarian from the clutches of Hardie and his ilk, we proceeded to inspect his little tin gods. We pointed out Hardie's speech at Edinburgh where he said that Queen Vic had ruled for many years with credit to herself and the nation, and his statement at the same meeting that he would prefer to have King Edward on the throne, than Joe Chamberlain as President of a British Republic, showing the old man that that was the talk of a today and an ignoramus, for Chamberlain and his class are to-day the real rulers of the British. We also asked him "where were Hardie and Burns when the sixteen Irish members were 'evicted' from the House of Commons?" Why was not a word of protest heard from either of those worthies? The only answer possible is that they have made their peace with Capitalism and dare not protest. We then pointed out to our friend the pro-British and anti-Boer utterances of Mr. Robert Blatchford and asked him what kind of Socialism was that? The old man was too honest to deny the only possible conclusions from these facts, and had to admit that such things looked bad for the clearness of the Working Class movement in England. We also pointed out to him how Hyndman and the other leaders of the S. D. F. had compromised themselves with the Trade Union Fakirs in that country, and had deserted the class struggle in getting mixed up with such people as the middle class "Reynolds Newspaper," the Fabian Society and other reactionary elements in that country.

The old man went back to his ship with copies of "What Means This Strike," "The Bull Pen," "Reform or Revolution," and was advised to study Socialism over again, not necessarily from an American standpoint, but from the true class conscious, international standpoint. There was none of the slimy evasions of the Debsier, even though he claimed great progress for "the cause" in Glasgow and was jarred by the hard facts of poverty and wage slavery still existing there. There was instead a manly admission that something must be wrong with the rank and file in the old country to permit their leading men to act like Hardie, Curran, Blatchford & Co. etc. As Comrade Griffiths of Vancouver says, "they clearly love a Lord," but they are reachable, and the day that the British working class realizes that they have been fooled by these fine gentlemen, the aforesaid firm of fakirs, there will be a terrible awakening. O, for a vigorous and fighting S. L. P. over there to speed the day. These comrades having interests in the European continent should not fail to send the WEEKLY PEOPLE and other party organs to those friends, especially as we now have an international fight on our hands. One of our members here sends his "Avant-garde" back to a comrade in Sweden every week. Much good can be accomplished in that way.

Here in Tacoma we are putting in our best licks in our municipal campaign. The election takes place next Tuesday, the second of April. If any further proof is needed of the passing of the Debsier we have it here. This was one of their strongholds on this coast and led by the redoubtable Boomer, who was expelled from the S. L. P. for treason last fall they made a terrible attempt to get votes. Notwithstanding that they distributed thousands of leaflets to our hundreds, that they had ten times our membership, that they used all the tricks of the Capitalist parties to catch votes, they only had 292 votes for Debs to our 147 in this county. One of the jokes of that campaign was the personal card that was got out for their candidates. It had the following pitiful appeal for votes: "The Socialist offers you a groaning table, and time eat off it, a house and lot, horses, carriages, books, pianos, vacations, trips to Europe, and the best of everything that your labor produces." And a little further on this bait-for-votes card says:

"Vote for something. Vote the Social Democratic ticket."
It is not known if any workmen have attempted to collect "the groaning table" from their Saviours.

They are so torn by internal dissensions on the Coast that they have not had the courage to put up a ticket in this election. Titus, who runs the "Socialist" penny-catcher in Seattle, is being opposed by some others in the S.

D. P. who accuse him of being a "graffiti." They want to employ an organizer. He wants to employ himself as editor instead, and so the merry war goes on. It is but fitting that the all around crook who the S. L. P. lately found out and fired, should apply to the S. D. P. for membership, as, it is rumored, he has done, but, I understand, was refused. I refer to E. T. Kingsley. While referring to this man, would say that he has had the colossal gall to write to members of the party in San Jose, Cal., informing them in his wisest manner "that the S. T. & L. A. is not an ally or auxiliary to the S. L. P." If this barefaced lie was not enough to make trouble he goes himself one better by saying that no resolution endorsing the S. T. & L. A. was ever submitted to a referendum vote of the party. This is typical of the man. He must either rule or ruin. Well in the S. L. P. he will do neither, for he is now safely on the outside. For the benefit of any others to whom he may write, I want to brand his words to those San Jose comrades, as absolute falsehoods, AND TO HIS KNOWLEDGE SO. We have not only the record of the general vote on the '96 S. T. & L. A. resolution, which resulted in 1455 votes for and 64 votes against, to disprove his reckless statements, but I quote from a letter which he himself, this same Kingsley, wrote to a Washington comrade on August 9th, 1899, eighteen months ago. He says:

"While in the city (Pasco) I had a conference with nearly all the representative men in the party, viz: Harriman, Lewis, Everett, Merry, etc., and these are unanimously agreed that the trouble within the party has largely, if not entirely, sprung out of the attitude of the S. L. P. in regard to the trade union movement. You can trace this all along as the underlying cause from which the troubles have come. Our attitude should have been . . . never for a moment to head the energies of the S. L. P. to the building up of a faction of the working class. A convention will be held and this coast should send a full delegation if we have to sacrifice the shirt off our back. LET THE CONVENTION CUT LOOSE FROM ALL TRADE UNION AFFILIATIONS. . . . The only leg the Debsier have to stand on IS OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. . . . I learn Harriman is coming to visit you in September. Good. Fraternally,

"E. T. KINGSLEY."

Does this not show that he knows, and knew in 1899 what our attitude on Trade Unions is, and furthermore that this was largely the cause of the trouble in 1899. In this he is correct. Therefore, when he writes in 1901 as he has done to California, he lies and lies deliberately, and does so only for the purpose of winning the support of any who can be taken in by such stuff.

This same letter is interesting as showing the private opinions he held at the time of the Kang rebellion, in contrast with his public stand at that time. I may quote from it further, some other time.

Comrades not acquainted with this man should understand that the key to his actions is in the fact that he, being a cripple, and a grifter at that, must live off somebody. He was found out, and as he could not be fed by the S. L. P. any more, he gathered around him a crowd of fools and freaks of the Knight stripe, held street meetings in Seattle, and said the S. L. P. had given up the G. A. R. hall, which was another lie; in order to hurt our meetings. He still holds books and money belonging to the party and refuses to give them up. To one who knows him, that touch in his letter quoted above, about "sacrificing the shirt off our backs," is really funny. This man would not sacrifice one cent himself, if he had it. The sacrifices are all made by the fools who keep him now and others who have kept him for years. They ordered a bundle of the Sunday PEOPLE some time back for sale at his "street meetings." Imagine his disgust when the bundle came and contained Comrade Anthony's article on the events connected with his expulsion on March 8. Shortly after in a fit of rage, he announced at one of his "free for alls" in Seattle, as follows: "I used to say that the PEOPLE was the best workingmen's paper in the English language, BUT I NEVER BELIEVED IT MYSELF." What can one think of such a barefaced rascal? Comrades were present at this meeting, and heard him make that statement.

And still there are some people who know all this and yet think the S. L. P. has been too hard on such scoundrels. Verily, the fool killer did not do his work very thoroughly the last time he was around. Was very glad to see in the letter in last week's PEOPLE that Frisco is getting in line with the Alliance. This Coast should have some flourishing S. T. & L. A. organizations before long, if all the comrades take a proper interest in the work. We cannot expect very great growth of the party until we have planted firm and deep the Socialist Trade Union, that will drill the workers in solidarity and class-consciousness, all over the land.

So, tip with the subscription list of the WEEKLY PEOPLE: down with the debt on the DAILY and on with the Alliance! ARTHUR H. SPENCER. Tacoma, Wash., March 28, 1901.

"Disturbing" and "Breaking Up" Meetings.
To the PEOPLE.—To those interested in the actions of the so-called Social Democracy the following may afford some amusement and perchance be of some value. Our local Kangs have been holding a series of lectures here at G. A. Hall. Last Monday evening they held another lecture with a certain Nebel formerly of Brooklyn, now of Newark, as the speaker, at which there were just 25 people including the writer, present. When the speaker had concluded his oratory the chairman, a Mr. Paul Koeb, then asked for questions. The following question was put:

"Is it not a fact that the militia are used to keep down striking wage workers and if such is the case, why did the Social Democracy allow its representatives in office to vote for appropriations to put the headquarters of the militia in better sanitary condition as Carey of Haverhill did, said Carey being a member of the Social Democracy?" It was as if a bomb had exploded. All

the Kangs present jumped on their hind legs and tried to answer the question, each in his own particular style. The scene can better be imagined than described. When order was restored, the chairman mumbled something about "disturbing the meeting," he then asked the speaker if he could answer the question. Mr. Nebel remarked he didn't know of any such occurrence, and if Jimmy Carey had done such a thing he would be expelled in 24 hours. He then sat down and a Kang got the floor who at once proceeded to give the lie direct, stating that Weeping Jimmy did vote for the \$15,000 armory appropriation, and the improvement there, because "the militia are the employees of the State" and, therefore, needed the same.

The speaker now started to do some questioning by asking what paper I had this from? I then told him from the DAILY PEOPLE, whereupon he started on a tirade of abuse against the DAILY PEOPLE in general and Dan De Leon in particular. When he finished the chairman said he did not want any S. L. P. members coming to their lectures if they intended to speak about party tactics and try to break up their meetings, as they did not go to the S. L. P. meetings (he knows why), and hereafter he would not allow the undersigned the privilege of the floor. At this point the meeting dissolved.

In conclusion I would say that the Kangaroos know only too well why they do not want the Buzz-Saw around; it cuts, and it hurts and it means their finish.

CHAS. A. MAEDER.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 8.

"You Pay Your Money, You Take Your Choice."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I see that your correspondent "S. C. D." refers to the William street hogwash production as the "Bogus." Now I rise to protest that this is an incorrect use of a very handy word. A bogus article is one that, while worthless, yet counterfeits closely a genuine article and sometimes deceives the unwary. The William street article is not a counterfeit of anything. It is the genuine product of a certain condition, and it can very well be summed up in the slang term of the day which besides preserves somewhat the euphony of the old term, to those who prefer it. I submit that instead of calling it the William street hogwash your correspondents refer to that drivel as the William street Bug House. VAN W. Hoboken, N. J., April 6.

The Old Story, Milwaukee Variations.

To the PEOPLE.—The "Daily News" of this city in its issue of March 30th, contained a very interesting communication from the secretary of the Building Trades Council that sheds some more light on the actions of the fakir, and verifies our assertion that political crookedness is closely allied to capital. It was hardly necessary for them to repeat the old phrase:

"Labor organizations do not make politics one of their issues," for it is known throughout the land "that the conservative unions do not favor politics!" ? ? ? But nevertheless these same "conservative unionists" are not unknown as political channels through which a great part of the "labor vote" passes to the predominant parties.

We have exposed their crookedness time and time again. And our exposing it has not been without effect. This every one will readily admit. And now that one of their own fine-out doctrines exposes them "of attempting to influence the union men to vote favorably for their pet," and everywhere else their conduct becomes unbearable, serves only to hasten the day when crookedness shall be cast into the ash-barrel of time. E. B. Milwaukee, Wis., April 3.

Greeting China.

To the PEOPLE.—The "Daily Chronicle," London, April 5th, published the following dispatch from Berlin: "Count von Widenbrake has sent an urgent telegram to Emperor William, imploring him to endeavor to hasten the negotiations for the withdrawal of the allied troops on the ground that it is impossible to prevent quarrels between soldiers of the different nationalities, which might at any moment lead to serious troubles."

This condition of affairs in China calls to mind a caricature published in the Italian Socialist Journal of Rome, "Avanti." It is entitled "The March to Peking." Under a picture of officers and soldiers, standing near loaded cannon, are the words: "Fuoco! Manda la civiltà a quel barbari!" ("Fire! Drive civilization into those barbarians!")

Now as the allied troops, with their flags flying, leave the scene of their victories, I give them this song to sing:

MARCHING FROM CHINA.

To shoot civilization into barbarous China.
Is truly a most merciful, great, and glorious deed.

But now we international troops must all march back home, And to wise Germany's prudent voice of warning give heed. Lest our too ardently rivalrous "civilizations"

The restraining bonds of union should wholly overleap, Lest we all get fighting and shoot our own "civilized" selves. Into one, great, deep, international, "civilized" corpse-haheap.

AGNES WAKEFIELD.

Colorado.

There is no Balm in Gilead for the Sinner.

To the PEOPLE.—To-day by mail I received a copy of the William street (bogus) "People," and one of the "Volkszeitung," with an article marked in each. As the two articles especially concern me, and as it may happen that some of my friends may see them, and as I don't think a reply would be published in either of the papers mentioned, I ask space for the following in THE PEOPLE.

These articles are reports of a meeting under the auspices of the Social Democracy at which Mr. Algernon Lee spoke on "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics." The lecture was very good, but it was not Social Democracy doctrine. It was the very thing which the S. L. P. stands for, and which to a great extent, has made it so hot for all fakirs, and for the former straddlers in the S.

L. P. Here are a few samples: "There is no question but that many of the leaders in the Trades Unions are as corrupt as corrupt can be, and that they are ignorant and dishonest, nearly as bad as Daniel De Leon painted them." "They cry about 'no politics in the Union,' but are themselves in all kinds of politics. After the worker has elected the Legislature, then they go lobbying and begging and pray for those things (namely Labor Laws), which they had in their hands, but gave away. Instead, they get only scorn and kicks." "The workingmen must struggle and fight for their rights, and organize POLITICALLY as well as ECONOMICALLY, up to the day that they gain the victory and their final emancipation, the Co-operative Commonwealth." It was these, and similar sentences I applauded, and which caused me to state that if these were the doctrines of the Social Democracy there would be no room for two parties. I stated further that if Mr. Lee believed in what he had said, and acted up to it, there would not very long be room for him in the Social Democratic party.

The "one small point" not mentioned, though, in either paper, was the discussion of whether the working class pays for the wars. My contention was that the working class, although producing everything, does not pay for the wars. As proof I gave the following: France, in 1871, lost heavily; 1,000 millions of dollars, two provinces, several cities were destroyed, and Paris nearly so. Besides this, France had to support the German army for nearly a year. Germany won all; and still the workers in France are better off than in Germany, and thousands of the latter go every year to France because they get a better living there. Mr. Lee's answer to this was that the question of taxation was a thing of the past, and although in the main I was right, still the workers pay in the death of their members and the suffering of their families. Also, that there was engendered a national hatred, which blundered class-consciousness and solidarity in their growth.

To me it seems a victory, even if the letters S. T. & L. A. were not spoken. The principles on which that organization is built are given in all their purity from a Social Democratic platform. The tax-paying "Volkszeitung," instead of crowding over my "conversion" to the Social Democracy ought to look after its lecturers, and see if the tax question is a thing of the past. If it is, the last prop under the rotten building is gone, and the whole structure will soon crumble in the dust. CHAS. G. TECHE.

414 West 29th st., city.

New York, April 10.

Inside History on the Late Freight Handlers Strike.

To the PEOPLE.—Permit me through your paper to make a few remarks regarding my experience of strikes in this country, as a workingman who has been, and is now, a victim of the late Freight Handlers' strike on the P. R. R. Company.

Some two years ago the men struck for 20 cents per hour as they reasonably thought that 17 cents, which they were receiving, was entirely insufficient to support in decency their little families. The agent named Townsend, entirely ignored the men's demand, and put into operation that infamous Iron Clad Rule of blacklisting every man that worked there. In this he was aided by the Rev. Father Brady of Jersey City, who was brought to the rescue at the eleventh hour by designing men; who used him, I am sorry to say, as a tool for this powerful P. R. R. Co., and so his priestly influence was used to gull those Irish workmen who are employed at Harrison Cove, a junction in New Jersey, where all freight for New York comes through. As is a well known fact those illiterate and ignorant slaves thought they would go to hell if they did anything to incur the displeasure of the Rev. Mr. Brady, who, like Judas, sold his Lord and Master and betrayed him by a kiss for thirty pieces of silver. His indecent and I must say unmanly action looked very suspicious. It looked as if he had seen men who have worked the greater part of their lives, their heads gray with age, for the least trivial offense turned out on to the West street Garden of Eden. This is the fate and crocodile reward they received. M. B.

New York, April 10.

"Is Working in Texas."

To the PEOPLE.—The Trade Assembly and the Building Trades Council of the city of Dallas Tex., passed resolutions on the fifth instant repudiating "The Dallas Labor Journal," and putting "Organized Labor" on record as having "no organ" in Dallas, and denouncing those interested in the "Journal" as "Anarchists," etc., and authorizing publication of the resolution in the Dallas capitalist papers. The reason for all this is that the "Journal" has been hammering the Labor Fakirs, exposing the impotence of "pure and simpledom," and its harmfulness to the workers, and holding the only language that bona fide and intelligent Labor can hold, that is to say, the language of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. Not a little light it thrown upon the preceding by the fact that the instigator of the resolutions is one Frank R. Shanks. He is a "labor leader" and president of the Dallas Trade Assembly. Incidentally candidate for County Clerk on the Democratic ticket. The "Journal" with its straight-on blows at fakirism, stands in his path to capitalist office. Dallas Tex., April 8.

J.

Alliance Light Dawning at Blythedale, Pa.

To the PEOPLE.—Here in this small miner town since we had the glory of organizing a local of the S. T. & L. A., the work of education is making big progress. Our fellow workmen are coming in fast. They are beginning to understand the issue well, and what the organized scabbiness of pure and simple trade organizations means. So they are joining in our local right along. At our two last meetings we have proposed and admitted eight members at each meeting. We now have thirty members in good standing. More are coming at our next. They want to join our champion organi-

zation—the S. T. & L. A., which fights class-consciously, not only on the economic field, but on the political also. They see that no fooling will do.

Three cheers for the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P.
DOMENICO SAMBUCCO,
Rec. Sec'y, L. A. 340, S. T. & L. A.
Blythedale, Pa., April 11.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

A. C. POTTS-TOWN, PA.—Just step outside of yourself and contemplate yourself. You think only of the capitalist class, and pay no heed to the fakirs of these—the fakirs and such—, you will find yourself in the fix of the man who, thinking only of the large beasts of prey, takes no precaution against the reptiles that lurk under the grass and entangle his feet.

S. J. R. Cleveland, O.—I sincerely thank you for the spirited article of the "Henry George Association," used in your recent campaign. It is a curio of which good use can be made.

F. V. PHOENIX, ARIZ.—It is quite obvious that in the terms "our Army," "our Government," "our soldiers," which occur in the article "Aguinaldo's Capture," the phrase "our Army" is not used in the same sense as when we say "our friend." Nevertheless your criticism is welcome. It is a gladstone sign of the carelessness with which words are being and used, and the result is a confusion of what you say. We shall be more careful hence forth. The offense won't be repeated.

P. S. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Carey was elected to the Common Council of Haverhill and was elected to the S. T. & L. A. elected, he watched his chance when Comrade Berry was out of the city, called his henchmen of the Section together, and got them through upon the strength of his manner of uttered and insatiable desire to withdraw from the S. L. P. Called upon by the S. L. P. (National Executive Committee) to fulfill his pledge and resign his office, he returned the matter unopposed, and the victory was won. Carey was elected in a series of dodges which he had written pledge to resign upon demand of the Party need not be kept. Let us hope that Carey will not be elected to the S. L. P. If he is, he will be a disgrace to the Party. He was elected to the S. L. P. by the S. L. P. members; when his duplicity was exposed and he was shown that no party organization could members enough to elect, he dropped his head and resorted to the same old dodges, each more dishonest than the other. Soon it became clear why he had withdrawn from the S. L. P. On May 5, 1900, Carey was elected to the S. L. P. from the Party, he voted for the \$15,000 armory appropriation. (You will here note the chronological falsehood of the Rev. Valli when he said that Carey voted as he did upon instructions from the Section.) When called to account for such act of treason, his first excuse was that, if he had known that he would be liable to a fine under the Stevens law, he would have been that, not he, but the City would be so fined; his third excuse was that he was a Spanish-American war veteran, and he felt compelled to vote for improved sanitation (May 5 was long before Chickamauga, etc.); since then have come, made his excuse, the general excuse, that Carey had advised him to do so. Comrade Berry nailed that. Now the Rev. Valli invents the excuse that the S. L. P. Section was not organized to ascertain the truth, but to support the Labor Movement, and without his host—the S. L. P.—that is camping on his slimy trail. Carey is well known for what he is by the Kangaroos; he is a traitor, and he is a traitor to the S. L. P. will smash both.

W. J. BRYAN, LINCOLN, NEB.—In our judgment "The Commoner" is not conducive to intelligent and constructive discontent. It is a paper of the order of the "Commoner" of "clubbing" with it. Shall we be glad to keep it on our exchange list, and appreciate your returning the courtesy.

P. A. V. READING, PA.—Capital is that concentration of machinery of production (the money) by which to acquire it. Accordingly, machinery, or the amount of money that would procure such machinery, capable of a certain time to defy competition, and then the value of the "capital," may cease to be "capital" at a later period, when more powerful machinery enters the field. Elbert, the brewer, started out as a general, and was \$500,000. That was then capital in that industry. To-day that is no capital, in that or any other industry.

T. P. CHICAGO, ILL.—Make no mistake! At all eventful periods in the history of man, there is a word of command, so to speak, to be heard in the forebodings of coming events. Mistrust the fitness of those who do not hear it.

A. F. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The "Volkszeitung" had to give the Party a bond when, upon false papers, the "Volkszeitung" was ordered to give a temporary injunction in 1899. The bond is in \$500, and was to indemnify the defendants in case the temporary injunction was not made permanent at the trial of the case. As the trial was held, the bond will have to indemnify the defendants. That will swallow up the whole \$500, and will leave a big sum over and above that for which execution will be levied. It won't be below \$1,000. Then comes the Party's case against the Corporation for having misappropriated the name of the Party's organ, THE PEOPLE, kept its name, and the published subscriptions, etc. The damages there will be a stiff sum. That case is coming up soon. There is no danger of any trick being played by the Corporation, or who, not to escape paying. The Party members are members of the Association will have a thing or two to say about that, their alleged "expansion" being 39,000 members. That nasty nest of corruption must and will be smashed. Such a strumpet body as the "Volkszeitung" concern, that has sold its soul to the forces of the American Labor Movement deserves no mercy.

F. S. PANTUCKET, R. I.—True! And it is not enough to make the chests of the S. L. P. men swell with pride to notice how the force of their accusations gain by repetition, while the accusations themselves lose force with each application? Falsehood can not stand against Truth.

S. B. BLYTHEVILLE, PA.—A member of the S. T. & L. A. is expected at all times to conduct himself intelligently in such a way that he will not become a member of the Working Class. If a Pure and Simple union of his trade has a scale of wages and hours, and LIVES UP TO IT, then the S. T. & L. A. man should have no job at a lower scale. Of course, the S. T. & L. A. man, not being a numskull of a "Borer from Within," will not allow himself to be "bored" by "bored" paper," which the Pure and Simple Union itself

don't observe, and which it uses only to keep others out of work, as is the case with the I. A. M.

2. A Local Alliance should enforce strict discipline among its members.

D. B. D. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lastly: Mr. Casson's ignorance of history, or his perversion of history, is quite full in the passage of his "Red Lion." "The men who come to the front in every political party are the crafty wire-pullers, the front men of the political parties" were not "thoughtful, heroic teachers and pioneers." And here in America, Jefferson and Madison, both of whom "came to the front in their political parties" were not "thoughtful, heroic teachers and pioneers." And after them Sumner, Seward, Lincoln, all of whom came decidedly "to the front in their political parties" were not "thoughtful, heroic teachers and pioneers." According to Mr. Casson this pleads of illustrious names, not to mention many others, were "crafty wire-pullers and bosses" because they all came "to the front in their political parties." The Jackpanses feature of such pretenses of historic and sociologic generalization, as Mr. Casson indulges in, are not the leading feature of the present issue. The leading feature thereof is the common to all such mediocre and yet vainglorious minds as Mr. Casson. They find the front men of the political parties in only democratic organizations the figure that their vainglorious minds would wish to cut, pull out and stand out as sore fingers on a hand.

J. P. YONKESS, N. Y.—Staff and nonsense! The S. L. P. was too seriously hurt upon laying solidly the foundations of the Party and the Movement, to spend any time "fixing fences" (however justifiable you may consider such proceeding), so as to knock out the prospective "Keroel" is one thing, we since have discovered, who long strived to "burr" the Party. They intruded into the Party. The intrigue collapsed; the Building stands firm.

"AGNES WAKEFIELD" COLORADO.—The stamp of your P. O. is so uniformly

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office 7 Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting of April 12th, was held at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. John J. Kerevny in the chair. Recording secretary Julius Hammer absent and excused. R. Katz elected secretary pro tem.

Receipts for week ending April 6, \$38.10. Expenditures, \$30.54. Connecticut State Committee reports matter relative to circuit agitation. Pennsylvania State Committee reports organization of new Section in Easton.

Sections Cleveland, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., report results of local election. Section San Francisco reports the expulsion of four members.

RESOLVED, That the N. E. C. take no action at present and that the Secretary be instructed to demand a copy of the Section's by-laws.

Section Chicago reports the expulsion of Fred. Severa for misappropriation of party funds.

Communication received from Herbert Shaw, Honolulu, Hawaii, sending a list of names and requesting that the WEEKLY PEOPLE be sent to them. Charter granted to Section Easton, Pa.

RUDOLPH KATZ,

Sec. pro tem.

Massachusetts Call to Arms.

EVERETT, Mass., April 7, 1901.
TO THE SECTIONS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Comrades:—The time is here when the militants of the Socialist Labor Party in New England should push the propaganda work in the fertile fields which dying capitalism is opening up for Socialist cultivation. One of the most important as well as effective methods of stirring up the interest of the working class in the revolutionary working class movement, is the immediate placing on the road of a Circuit Organizer.

In order to do this, every section in the State and all sympathizers of the S. L. P. MUST COME TO THE ASSISTANCE of the State Executive Committee and supply the necessary funds for the Massachusetts share of the Organizer's expenses.

Up to date only the below named sections have reported to the State Executive Committee the approximate sum of money each one will raise per month:

Boston	\$15.00
Cambridge	2.00
Everett	4.00
Lawrence	2.00
Lowell	1.00
Lynn	3.00
Malden	.50
Medford	1.00
Salem	1.00
Somerville	2.00

Total.....\$31.50

This list shows that half of the money comes from Section Boston, the other half from sections in the northern part of Massachusetts. The rest of the State makes absolutely no contribution toward carrying on this necessary work. There are many sections all over the State that can surely raise at least a small sum each month. Every section should contribute something to the effort so small.

The State Executive Committee issues "Auxiliary stamps" and the money derived from their sale goes to the support of the work of the Circuit Organizer.

Each section should elect a collector whose duty it should be to push the sale of these stamps among sympathizers as well as party members. The collector can obtain the stamps from the Financial Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. A. Ranssch, 92 Chandler street, Boston, Mass., at a cost of ten cents each. Each section should canvass its membership and ascertain how many stamps a month each member can buy and thus will it become possible for the State Executive Committee to know what it has to depend upon for the Circuit Organizer. It is absolutely necessary that there should be a known permanent income for this work.

While the above method—the sale of auxiliary stamps—insures a steady income, it does not deprive any section from raising funds for the object in view, in other ways.

Above all else, it is important that the sections ACT QUICKLY. Agitation must be begun and the time of the S. E. C. ought not to be taken up with further drumming on this matter; there is plenty of business to be attended to very soon, such as preparing for the conference of section delegates and the sending out of a referendum vote on nominations for candidates for next fall's election.

The S. E. C. of Rhode Island has been selected as the S. E. C. to take charge of the Organizer work for the first six months. We of Massachusetts should buckle on the armor of the Fighting S. L. P. and strengthen the fighting arm of that doughty little State. Now is the time to put into action and to practice what we like to see in print: "Swing the Hammer," "Let the Buzz-Saw Whiz," "Down with Capitalism," "On to the Socialist Republic," etc., etc.

EDWIN S. MAYO,

Secretary State Executive Committee of Massachusetts,
22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

General Committee Section New York, S. L. P.

Regular meeting of General Committee, Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, held Saturday, April 13, 1901, 8:30 p. m. Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, Adam Mann. Vice-chairman, Joseph Schaefer.

Four new delegates were seated. Twenty new members were admitted. One application was referred back to the Fourteenth A. D. Manhattan, pending inquiry as to whether the applicant was willing to resign a trusteeship he held in a pure and simple organization. A communication and 500 tickets were accepted from D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

Louis Wise appealed to the General Vote of Section New York, from the decision of the General Committee suspending him for six months on a charge of withholding Party funds. It was decided that all Party members nominated for office or as committeemen or delegates in Section New York must be in good standing before they can be elected.

In the case of Julian Pierce against Thomas A. Hickey, the Grievance Committee reported that it had found Hickey guilty of the charge of defrauding the Party, inasmuch as he withheld monies due the New York Labor News Co., from the sale of literature while acting in the capacity of Organizer for the Pennsylvania State Committee. The Grievance Committee also reported on this case that, although twice summoned to appear before it, Hickey had ignored their summonses. The Committee recommended his expulsion from the party. The recommendation was concurred in by a vote of 33 against 3. It was further decided to request the National Executive Committee to instruct all State Committees and Party organizations owing Hickey money, to assign the same to the Labor News Co., in order to reimburse it for the loss it had sustained.

It was also decided to request all party members to assign all personal claims against Hickey to the DAILY PEOPLE.

H. Mittelberg withdrew from the Grievance Committee.
Justus Ebert, E. C. Schmidt, and Otto Thiele were nominated to fill the vacancy in the State Committee caused by Hickey's expulsion. A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, up to March 31, 1901.

(These announcements will be published monthly.)

Section.	Amount.
Phoenix, Ariz.	\$11.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	4.00
San Francisco, Cal.	4.00
San Pedro, Cal.	5.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	3.00
Hartford, Conn.	9.25
South Norwalk, Conn.	2.00
Collinsville, Ill.	4.00
Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Jacksonville, Ill.	4.50
East St. Louis, Ill.	2.00
Clinton, Iowa	4.60
Louisville, Ky.	3.00
Haverhill, Mass.	.50
Lawrence, Mass.	4.00
Medford, Mass.	6.25
Somerville, Mass.	6.25
Lake City, Minn.	1.50
St. Paul, Minn.	8.00
Winona, Minn.	1.50
Hudson County, N. J.	
Seventh Ward	2.00
Union Hill, N. J.	1.25
Essex County, N. J.	
Scandinavian Branch	5.00
Branch Bloomfield	1.60
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.50
Portchester, N. Y.	.50
Richmond County, N. Y.	4.00
Rochester, N. Y.	4.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.65
Troy, N. Y.	12.00
Woodhaven, N. Y.	5.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	5.75
Sea Island Section, New York, N. Y., Branch 1	3.00
Section New York:	
Italian Branch 2	.80
Bohemian Branch	5.20
Assembly Districts in Manhattan:	
Second	2.50
Fourth	2.00
Sixth & Tenth	2.00
Seventh & Ninth	4.00
Eighth	2.00
Fourteenth	4.00
Fifteenth & Seventeenth	4.75
Sixteenth	17.10
Nineteenth & Twenty-first	10.25
Twenty-third	6.25
Twenty-fifth	2.00
Twenty-sixth	8.25
Twenty-eighth	8.00
Thirtieth	4.50
Thirty-second & Thirty-third	15.00
Thirty-fourth & Thirty-fifth	20.24
Assembly Districts in Brooklyn:	
Fifth	1.25
Sixth	2.00
Seventh	15.00
Tenth	2.25
Twelfth	3.45
Sixteenth, Seventeenth & Eighteenth	2.00
Nineteenth	2.00
Twentieth	6.00
Twenty-first, Branch 1	3.10
Executive Literary Society	10.00
Akron, Ohio	5.70
Butler, Ohio	1.30
Cincinnati, Ohio	2.50
Hamilton, Ohio	5.00
Homestead, Pa.	3.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.50
Reading, Pa.	1.50
Wickhaven, Pa.	2.80
San Antonio, Tex.	1.00
Salt Lake City, Wash.	2.00
Newport News, Va.	2.00
Roanoke, Va.	24.00
Pasco, Wash.	2.00
Seattle, Wash.	11.15
Milwaukee, Wis.	3.50

May Conference.

Another very well attended meeting of the above conference was held at the Daily People Building on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of attending to the necessary arrangements for the Cooper Union Mass Meeting on Wednesday evening, May 1, to celebrate International Labor Day.

Harry E. Berger was elected financial secretary.
The following are the recommendations of the arrangement committee: That we invite as speakers, De Leon, Sanial, Dalton, Kroll, of Providence; E. L. Keep and Keldard.
That 10,000 handbills be printed.

That each subdivision furnish two members to act on the various committees.

That a sum of money be expended for the decoration of the platform.
That a request be made of L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A. to volunteer music for the occasion.

That cards be placed on the seats announcing the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

That arrangements be made for the selling of Socialist literature, the proceeds to go to the conference.

All of the above recommendations were concurred in.

It was decided to instruct the organizer to request the different Local Alliances connected with D. A. 40, S. T. & L. A. to send delegates to the next meeting of the conference.

Decided to hold the next meeting Saturday evening, April 20, 8 p. m. at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

HARRY BERGER,

Rec and Fin. Sec'y.

Daily People General Fund.

18th Assembly District, N. Y.	\$4.25
Frank Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y.	.50
F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa.	.75
E. E. Mitchell, Manchester, England.	10.00
Olaf Lazersdorff, St. Paul, Minn.	.50
Frank B. Wood, Braddock, Pa.	.50
John F. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa.	1.50
W. J. Forster, No. Adams, Mass.	1.00
John Kaufman, 234 A. D., New York	1.00
Mrs. Katzman, 30th A. D., New York	1.00
L. A. 170 (Machinists), Wilkesburg, Pa.	1.00
W. S., Boston, Mass.	1.00
John Kahr, Easton, Pa.	1.00
Henry Piper, Geneva, Ohio.	.50
Jacob Schwenk, Jersey City, N. J.	.50

Total.....\$25.00

Previously acknowledged.....\$15,728.63

Grand total.....\$15,743.63

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.,
Daily People Committee.

Daily People General Fund.

Varnishers' Educational Club, N. Y., per E. C. Hoecker	\$10.00
A. Mullen, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.75
Theo. Tresek, Philadelphia, Pa.	.25
Otto Ruckser, Meriden, Conn.	
donation, \$1.50; belated X-mas gift, \$1.	2.50
P. S., New Haven, Conn.	.25
F. Serrin, New Haven, Conn.	1.75
M. Feldman, New Haven, Conn.	.25
John Larson, New Haven, Conn.	.50
Perry Horton, Salem, O.	.25
Ethe Horton, Salem, O.	.25
13th and 14th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., T. Christiansen, 25c; C. Anderson, 25c; F. Loehr, 10c; I. Bookman, 50c.	1.10
Miss Minnie Meyer, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Mrs. P. Friesema, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
F. Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y.	.50
W. McCormack, New Whatcom, Wash.	1.00
Thos. Curran, Providence, R. I.	.50
F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa.	.75
L. A. 282 (Machinists), Newark, N. J.	10.00

Total.....\$30.60

Previously acknowledged.....\$13,764.63

Grand total.....\$13,778.23

HENRY KUHN,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Daily People Committee.

To the Socialist Labor Party Members of the States Composing the "Middle West" Circuit.

Chicago, April 7, 1901.

To the Socialist Labor Party members of the States comprising the "Middle West" Circuit:

Comrades—I beg leave to submit the financial report for the "Middle West" Circuit for the first quarter, including January, February and March.

INCOME:

By Illinois State Committee	\$67.90
" Ohio State Committee	68.00
" Nat'l Ex. Committee, S. L. P.	64.69
" Minn. State Committee	50.00
" Wis. State Committee	38.00
" Ind. State Committee	37.25
" Mich. State Committee	30.00
" Ky. State Committee	10.00
" Commission on "subs"	5.10

Total income.....\$376.94

EXPENDITURES:

To bills of org. J. R. Pepin (14 weeks)	\$880.80
By discount on check	.25
" Purchase of P. O. money-orders	1.38
By stationary (maps and books)	1.78
" Secretary's postage	2.35

Total expenditures.....\$402.15

RECAPITULATION:

Total income	\$376.94
Total expenditures	\$402.15

Deficit.....\$25.21

PETER DAMM, Sec'y-Treas.

Duly audited and found correct.

JOHN HELLGREN,

GEO. HENRY,

Auditors.

Pepin's Wisconsin Dates.

Fond du Lac	18-19
Oakdale	20-21
Koukoura	22-23
De Pere	24-25
Green Bay	26-27
Stevens Point	28-29
Grand Rapids	30
Centuria	May 1
Wausau	2-3-4
Merrill	5
West Superior	6-7
West Superior	8-9-10

TIRELESS ENERGY

Of Allegheny County (Pa.) Section, Socialist Labor Party.

At the second general meeting held by Section Allegheny County and D. A. 15, March 31, John F. Taylor was elected chairman and James Lawry vice-chairman. D. M. Sacher, Librarian, reported that he had sent in 36 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE since February 1. Wm. Adams of Wilmerding reported that since Daniel De Leon was here he (Adams) had sent in 29 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Comrade Sambuco of Blythedale reported that they now had 30 readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE and 10 for the DAILY in their small mining village. Homestead reported that they had sent in 8 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE since the end of February. Comrade Taylor reported that he had sent in 5 subscribers for the DAILY and 7 for the WEEKLY PEOPLE since the De Leon meetings. H. Jackson of East Pittsburg sent in 37 subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE in the last two months.

Besides these good reports quite a number of comrades reported that they had sent in 3 or 4 since we determined to push the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in this county.

As near as we can ascertain there have been about 175 new subscribers to the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE sent in the past two months. As time rolls on and we get more practice, we can certainly improve upon that record. There is no reason why there should not be at least 3,000 readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in Allegheny County between now and the fall election.

Besides hustling for the WEEKLY PEOPLE other agitation goes merrily on. The special election in the 43d Senatorial District has given us a chance to get in some good open air meetings. These open air meetings will continue until the fall election. Our Sunday lectures are also being held at our new headquarters, 15 Arlington avenue, Hill Top S. S.

The branches at Homestead, Braddock, Wilmerding and East Pittsburg are going to hold a grand May-day demonstration at Braddock.

The branches at Buena Vista, Greencock, Blythedale and other mining towns in that valley are also arranging a grand May-day demonstration. Pittsburg and Allegheny will also celebrate on the first of May, Labor's International holiday.

The German comrades are now making arrangements to have comrade Max Forker deliver a series of lectures in German in this county.

The teeth of the "Buzz-Saw" are cutting big gashes into the capitalist system in these districts.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

The rule of stupid despotism, that has of late years prevailed in the conduct of the affairs of the above society, has prompted a number of its members to come together and place in the field a ticket for the election of National Officers that is to come off in the April meetings of the various branches of the organization.

The conduct of the administration can best be designated by saying that it has been Kangarooism gone stark mad. The utter disregard on the part of the Stahl ring that controls the organization at present for even the most fundamental principles of organization at present for even the most fundamental principles of organization and of common decency, their relentless persecution of all members and branches that dared to maintain an attitude in keeping with the very lines upon which that organization was originally founded, has made it imperative that an effort be made to oust the brazen usurpers. For this purpose, we have this ticket in the field and urge that an energetic campaign be inaugurated to rid the society of the autocratic clique that now runs it and will eventually run it into the ground if not checked in time.

Every step that has been taken, every amendment to the constitution, the jugglery that has been carried on with the incorporation of the society, the expulsion of members and of branches because they were members of and sympathized with the Socialist Labor Party, thereby entangling the society in a veritable net of lawsuits out of which it can be extricated only at tremendous cost, all this mad hedonism and the administration had but one purpose—to fasten its rule upon the society forever.

An end must be made of this, if the organization is to be preserved and the only way to do it is to overthrow the perpetrators of all these misdeeds and elect in their places men who will administer the affairs of the society in accord with its declared principles.

THE TICKET: NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

For Chairman—Henry Schmidt, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.
For Financial Secretary—Joseph H. Sauter of Branch 152 (Tompkins Square) New York City.

For Treasurer—Karl Zimmerman, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.
For Recording Secretary—Henry F. Schrock of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.

For TRUSTEES—Andrew Rahmsen of Branch 91 (Manhattan), New York City; John B. Gross, of Branch 9, Hoboken, N. J.; Ernst Leske of Branch 92, South Newark, N. J.; Fred A. Lohr of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louis P. Weber of Branch 75 (Bushwick), Brooklyn, N. Y.

For CONTROL COMMITTEE—Christian Rahmsen of Branch 91 (Manhattan), New York City; Fritz Brackmann of Branch 157 (East River), New York City; John De Morhart of Branch 105 (Greenview), Jersey City, N. J.; Charles Schrafft of Branch 105 (Greenview), Jersey City, N. J.; Albert Ulrich, Jr., of Branch 24 (Harlem), New York City; Harry H. Weiss of Branch 14 (Greenpoint), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hugo Wuesthoff of Branch 2, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, April 14, discloses the fact that despite the shouts of prosperity on all sides, the class struggle still rages throughout the land.

This is shown in the series of strikes, lockouts and disaffections or, proposed strikes, that were recorded during the week. Together with these, there were also a number of shut-downs, curtailments of production, etc., which intensified the miserable economic condition of the workers.

In the matter of strikes the largest occurred in the black coal fields of Indiana, where all the mines virtually shut down. This action is due to the miners' demand for last year's scale as provided by the Columbus agreement; a demand to which the operators refused to concede. A strike of 800 miners also occurred in the anthracite regions at the Henry S. colliery, Wilkesbarre, Pa., because of the employment of non-union men. The knife-grinders employed by the American Shear Co., Woodbury, Conn., struck to the number of 100, for a ten per cent advance in wages. So also did the New York Central Car Repairers at Rochester, N. Y. They demand an advance of two cents an hour, and threaten to extend the strike if the demand is not granted.

Forty boilermakers employed in the Babcock and Wilcox shops at Bayonne, N. J., struck against the discharge of a boilermaker by an obnoxious foreman. The moulder in the employ of the Ramapo Foundry Co., at Suffern, N. J., struck against a reduction in piece work prices.

The heel makers employed at W. L. O'Brien's factory in Abington, Mass., struck against a ten per cent reduction in piece work price of "Haverhill heels."

Four hundred building trades mechanics struck against the employment of non-union electricians on the Exchange Building, Broad street, New York City. At New London, the woodworkers in the employ of the Bishop Lumber Co., struck for a nine hour day with ten hours' pay. In Brooklyn 150 carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc., went out in sympathy with the painters who struck against the employment of non-union men by a contractor, on the public school at the corner of Harrison and Hayward streets. A sympathetic strike was also called by the House and Bridgesmiths' Union on the New East River Bridge, to aid the Metal Lathers' Union adjust a grievance with the Roebeling Construction Co., which was supposed to be composed of the same interests as Roebeling Sons and Co., cable contractors for the bridge. This was afterwards found to be a mistake. The men then returned to work.

The carpenters and joiners employed on building operations in Perth Amboy, N. J., were told to join the striking painters by the bosses, in other words, they were locked out. They had been showing sympathy for the painters for several days before this action was taken. The painters want an increase of wages and a decrease of hours. Another lockout occurred in the Ceca-am Mfg Co., Kingston, N. Y. This was caused by a refusal of the machine hands and blacksmiths to sign an application for employment binding them to accept a decrease in wages and to work overtime for single time, when they were previously paid time and a half. The locked out men request meeting of their trades to stay away from Kingston.

That wide-spread dissatisfaction exists was shown in the threatened strikes of the freight handlers and baggage men employed by the Wells Fargo Express Co., in Jersey City. They want twenty-five cents an hour for overtime. Wholesale discharges were made; and it is likely that the trouble is thus summarily ended. The Jersey Central Railroad strike, which appeared so ominous in the beginning of the week ended in a fizzle in which some of the organizations interested, notably the conductors, firemen and engineers, were granted unimportant concessions; while the trainmen and telegraphers were sacrificed in the attainment of this great victory!

The engineers, firemen and water tenders employed by the Republic Steel Co., at Youngstown, O., want increases amounting to from twenty to thirty-five cents a day. They threaten to strike Monday unless their demands are granted. 3,000 men are affected. A strike was threatened in the American Sheet Steel Co. mills, at McKeesport, Pa., owned by the Steel Trust. The reinstatement of discharged Amalgamated Association members is demanded. This association has waged two other strikes in the same mills without success. The action of the Steel Trust in this threatened strike is quite in keeping with its determination not to recognize the Marine Engineers' Association, thus making lake-shipping non-union. Yet there are men who will say that the pure and simple union can combat the trust successfully!

170,000 potters, with headquarters at Liverpool, O., are likely to inaugurate the biggest strike in the history of American pottery to-day Monday. The kiln men want an increase of \$1.50 per kiln. Two thousand miners in the Lilly and Ben Coal fields, Altoona, Pa., will strike on April 16, if their full scale is not adopted. The miners in the South Fork field will support them. Those in the Barnesboro field will strike on the same date against non-union men.